Chicago Tribune

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1865. NUMBER 206.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Discharged of soldiers [illegible]

WANTED—Everybody that [illegible] Room 16 and 17 [illegible]

WANTED—All persons looking [illegible]

WANTED—Our Agents to take [illegible]

WANTED—Blank Book For- [illegible]

WANTED—We have the control [illegible]

WANTED—Day boarders, by [illegible]

WANTED—Information of Var- [illegible]

WANTED—On the North Side, [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase one- [illegible]

WANTED—$1500 per year. We [illegible]

WANTED—People to call and [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, active, [illegible]

WANTED—100,000 pounds old [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—In every [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$2,500 to [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male and Female, to introduce the [illegible] Sewing Machine [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 and [illegible] SEWING MACHINE [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Hurrah for the Holidays! [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For the GLOBE SEWING MACHINE [illegible] ATKINSON & CALDWELL, 164 Randolph-st., Room No. 6, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—In every town. [illegible] J. W. SMITH, Palatine, Cook Co., Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$50 per week [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—I will tell you how to make [illegible] J. WESLEY, Palatine, Cook County, Ill.

WANTED Agents—For the [illegible]

WANTED—Book Agents Look Here! Kettell's New One-Volume History of the Rebellion [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month, to sell THE IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—In a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—An Or- [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a young man in a wholesale or retail grocery house [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—2 hotel clerks, 2 [illegible]

WANTED—2 clerks, 2 salesmen, [illegible]

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—With from [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With $500 [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With $5, [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—A Civil Engineer [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—To invest [illegible]

WANTED—Partner — A first-class mechanic [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—To furnish [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A good German, [illegible]

WANTED—In a private family, [illegible]

WANTED—A girl for general [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Storage and [illegible]

FOR SALE—20 feet of good [illegible]

FOR SALE—Toys, Toys and [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new Wheeler & Wilson [illegible]

FOR SALE—The fixtures of a [illegible] Apply to D. G. WARNER, P. O. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Horses from Lower [illegible]

FOR SALE—Splendid holiday gift [illegible]

FOR SALE—One span of matched [illegible]

FOR SALE—The City Hotel at [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Racine City [illegible]

FOR SALE—Coal—The Carbon [illegible]

FOR SALE—Coal—100 tons best [illegible]

FOR SALE—Grain Warehouse [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Princeton City [illegible]

FOR SALE—For cash, Livery [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—Good rooms, with excellent board, may be obtained at the [illegible] O. BRIGGS, Proprietor.

BOARDING—One large front room [illegible] 142 Wabash avenue [illegible]

BOARDING—To rent a furnished room with board [illegible] MRS. HALL'S, 231 [illegible]

BOARDING—Two gentlemen, or a gentleman and lady [illegible]

BOARDING—One or two unfurnished rooms [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can obtain a fine large front room [illegible]

BOARDING—A front room, with board [illegible]

BOARDING—Two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife [illegible]

BOARDING—Pleasant front rooms [illegible]

BOARDING—Forty day boarders can be accommodated at 100 [illegible]

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—A large furnished front parlor [illegible]

TO RENT—Four or five gentlemen or ladies can be accommodated [illegible]

TO RENT—Three unfurnished rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—House No. 180 South [illegible]

TO RENT—An Office or part of an office [illegible]

TO RENT—Furniture for sale—A pleasant house, South Side [illegible]

TO RENT—Until May next, a two-story house, No. 128 Aberdeen-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—A Rare Chance. A neat cottage [illegible]

TO RENT—Large office room, first floor. [illegible]

TO RENT—Cheap room 20x90, with steam power [illegible]

TO RENT—Office and sleeping rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—Store, and fixtures for sale, at 107½ Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Office eligibly located [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—Yesterday (Sunday) a [illegible]

LOST—A Brass Store Key, on [illegible]

LOST—Ten dollars reward—A [illegible]

LOST—Last evening, on the South [illegible]

LOST—A Bag containing a coat [illegible]

Stolen.

STOLEN—From the subscriber, [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent— [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1865.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1866.

"Equal Justice to all—Fair Wages for Honest Labor."

After four years of desperate conflict, the principles for which the TRIBUNE, in common with patriotic soldiers and citizens, has contended, have achieved their enduring triumph. The Union men and women of the Great Republic have won the most important victory since the dawn of the Christian era. The rebellion is crushed, and soon the foot of no slave will tread American soil. The future is full of the promise of greatness to the American nation and name. It is the duty of every patriot to see to it that there are no steps backward [illegible] the march of the Republic toward universal freedom, equal rights, and pure Democracy shall be onward and upward. In the midst of the great events now transpiring, while the nation, as it were, is being born again, no man, rich or poor, can afford to be without a newspaper. It is an article of prime necessity in every household. The newspaper is the great educator of the age, and if conducted in the interests of public virtue is the principal safeguard of liberty and law.

This well-known and widely circulated journal is noted for avowing its sentiments with candor, fearlessness and independence. It aims to be Right rather than popular, and takes the responsibility of telling the Truth, regardless of the offence that may be given to Prejudice, Ignorance or Power.

The PRINCIPLES and OBJECTS which the CHICAGO TRIBUNE espouses are:

THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM,

JUSTICE AND HUMANITY,

PERPETUITY OF THE UNION,

OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION,

AND SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, made up in the West, and devoted to Western interests. It discusses every subject of interest to Western men—moral, political, literary, commercial and financial. No Western merchant, banker, farmer, mechanic, drover, or manufacturer can study his own interest and do without it. No farmer should sell a bushel of wheat, corn, oats, or a pound of beef or pork without reading the TRIBUNE. No merchant should sell his goods without reading the TRIBUNE; no manufacturer his wares; no mechanic the product of his hands, without first consulting its well-filled commercial columns. It is, in every respect,

A FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER.

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE, while fearless in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endeavors, aims at being a FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest several days sooner than the papers of the seaboard, and surpasses all its contemporaries in the Northwest in every department of news enterprise.

The contents of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE embrace:

1st—A COMPLETE CURRENT HISTORY OF THE Progress of events with the general news of the day.

2d—COPIOUS TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES, containing the Latest News from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.

3d—SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM NEWSPAPER points in the South and the Capitals of the Western States, Washington, New York, St. Louis, California, Kansas, Canada, the Oil Regions, the Indian Country, London and Paris, besides occasional letters from many other points where interesting news is transpiring. No other journal in the country employs a larger or more capable corps of correspondents, and no other in the West can compare with it.

4th—EDITORIALS ON POLITICAL TOPICS AND ALL subjects of current interest, and Reviews of new Publications.

5th—REPORTS OF MEETINGS, POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS, Agricultural, Educational and Miscellaneous.

6th—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS AND STATE LEGISLATURES. Important Speeches and Documents.

7th—MARKET REPORTS, EMBRACING EVERY ARTICLE the Farmer or Dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The TRIBUNE has achieved and maintained the highest reputation for a Commercial paper.

8th—CAREFULLY PREPARED AGRICULTURAL AND Horticultural articles by "Rural," and other able writers on the Farm and Garden.

9th—POETRY, TALES, ANECDOTES AND INTERESTING Miscellany.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

[illegible]

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Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	$12.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	6.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	6.00
[illegible] clubs of 5 copies	27.50
[illegible] of 10 copies	50.00

Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. Address TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE NEWS.

The Indiana State Teachers' Association hold its twelfth annual meeting at Terre Haute this week, beginning to-day.

The White House is to be refurnished in January, and after the usual New Year's reception there will be no Presidential levee until the last of January.

The barque Thermutus, Capt. Charles Gale, which left Cleveland October 23d for Liverpool with 2,500 barrels of petroleum, arrived out safely in 49 days.

Aaron A. Bradley, for interrupting a public meeting at Savannah, and using seditious language thereat, has been tried by military commission and sentenced to one year's confinement in Fort Pulaski.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says of Gen. Joe Hooker, whose condition was lately reported as critical, that paralysis has made sad work with his fine physique [illegible]

Mrs. Jane Daisy, aged 60 years, was run over by a reckless driver, at Cleveland, on Monday, [illegible]

The *National Intelligencer* says efforts are being made by a number of influential gentlemen to get Congress to purchase a large tract of land on the southern side of the city, known as the Washington Heights property, for the purpose of erecting thereon a Presidential Mansion, with a large park attached.

The South Carolina Legislature, on the 17th, elected T. N. Dawkins, Franklin J. Moses and Alfred P. Aldrich, Supreme Judges, and W. D. [illegible] of Marlboro, and R. D. Lesesne, of Charleston, Chancellors. Mr. Aldrich, being Speaker of the House, resigned his membership, and Col. C. H. Simonton, of Charleston, was chosen Speaker in his stead.

One of Burbank's stages, carrying eight passengers, broke through the ice of the Mississippi River, opposite La Crosse, last Thursday afternoon, [illegible] but the passengers were rescued after a severe drenching, although the ladies, three in number, remained in the sleigh with nothing but their heads out of water for several minutes before the gentlemen could relieve them.

Gen. Sherman and Joe Johnston met at the Gayoso House, Memphis, on the 20th, for the first time since the surrender of the latter to the former in North Carolina. The *Bulletin* says the greeting of these soldiers was kindly and cordial. Hundreds of citizens called on the two Generals, who left on the 22d by the same conveyance for the North.

Washington despatches again mention the claim of Missouri, arising from the war; but this time it is stated that the question will become so involved with the claims of other States, to all of which will be added a proposition to refund bounties paid by States and subdivisions thereof, that the amount being thus swelled to gigantic proportions, there is a prospect Congress will throw out the whole and refuse to liquidate any part of it.

The freedmen on the Sea Islands of South Carolina, adopting the white man's maxim that "possession is nine points of the law," have stubbornly refused to be dispossessed, and have offered to settle the tenth point by force of arms. They [illegible] party of Federal officers and planters who came to James Island to negotiate with them, and some regular troops have been sent down to bring them to subjection.

In the Congressional Directory for the present Congress, twenty-one Senators and thirty-six Representatives are marked thus, *, "designating those whose wives accompany them." Five Senators and fourteen Representatives are marked thus, †, "designating those whose daughters accompany them." Three Senators and four Representatives are marked thus, ‡, "designating those who have other ladies with them." We would here remark that none are marked thus ! except such as are also blessed with a *.

A farmer named John Morrison, from Highland, Madison county, Ill., drove over to St. Louis with his wife, last Thursday, and on the return trip, Friday morning, proposed to try the ice and cross it. Both himself and wife were drowned, and their bodies, together with a two horse team, are lost beyond recovery. Mr. Morrison was the head of a very respectable family, and was himself much respected for his intelligence and upright character.

The New York *Chronicle* says the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company has made a contract for twenty-five new engines, to cost between five and six hundred thousand dollars. The Company has, during the year, made large expenditures for construction, and has sold stock, it is stated, to the extent of a million and a quarter dollars. The Utica *Observer* says the new and costly building for the Central Railroad begin to appear. They are large and elegant, and are to run over the Central and Hudson River roads, in the Express trains. A large number of these [illegible]—eighty in all—will be brought out one [illegible]

Two Sabbaths ago the Orthodox Congregational churches throughout the East made contributions to a proposed fund of $200,000 for church building in the West, pursuant to a plan adopted at the General Council in Boston, last summer. The Boston Congregationalist has returns from the immediate neighborhood showing up $90,236. These are about one-fifth of [illegible] of that denomination in the country, and if the rest have done as well as those heard from the desired sum is doubtless made up. The [illegible] says it is but just that, after donating so liberally, in judgment of the liberality of this donation, [illegible] that the National [illegible] not only for this $200,000 for home missions but also for $500,000 for home missions [illegible] the Freedmen, making $750,000 in [illegible]

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Saturday, 23d, [illegible] Champion Vaughn, formerly of the Missouri militia, afterwards Assistant Adjutant [illegible] Gen. Blunt's staff, was found by a police officer on Thursday afternoon, sitting on the [illegible] of the church, northeast corner of Fifth and [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] however, wouldn't stay cured, and was yesterday again detected in an attempt to terminate his existence by inhaling chloroform. This second attempt was made at the Mercantile Library, where he was discovered reclining in an arm-chair inhaling the poisonous odor from his hat, into the crown of which he had emptied a vial of the poison. His life was again saved by the interference of strangers.

Dr. John W. Hughes was convicted, at Cleveland, last Friday, of murder in the first degree for shooting Miss Tamsen Parsons at Bedford, (a few miles from Cleveland,) on the 9th of August, 1865. The circumstances of the crime were peculiar. Dr. Hughes, a married man with one child, had settled in Bedford, where he gained the affections of Miss Parsons, a girl of seventeen, and effected her ruin. They fled to Pittsburgh, in December, 1864, where a forged divorce was exhibited and a form of marriage gone through, and where Hughes was arrested for bigamy. He was sentenced to the penitentiary of Pennsylvania, in January, but soon pardoned through the agency of his deserted wife. The infatuation for Tamsen Parsons still strong upon him, he sent his wife and child to England, their native country, and continued his illicit suit, meeting, however, the opposition of Miss Parsons and of her family. Baffled, disgraced and stung to madness, he took to drink, and ended the complication in a murder committed in open day upon the main street of the village. Dr. Hughes is a man of thirty-nine years, of superior education and refined manners, and has borne himself through the trial with a firmness that was not shaken even by the dread sentence.

The Massachusetts "State Constabulary," having in charge the Sunday morals of Boston and the large cities, particularly as regards newsboys, bootblacks, barbers, apothecaries, eating houses, etc., has come to grief. What Mr. Weller called a "sudden pull up" has happened to them in the matter of prosecuting the liquor law, and without that to work upon they are nothing. It seems Mr. Caleb Cushing, who is head counsel for the associated liquor sellers in Massachusetts, has been wandering among the old laws in Washington, and has there found a Federal statute, passed in 1833, and growing out of South Carolina's then attempted nullification of the tariff laws, which provides that in any case that involves the revenue laws, or in which their authority is concerned, the United State Courts may or shall issue their mandamus and take the case out of the State Courts, and try it themselves. As the United States is now collecting revenue by taxes on liquor selling, cases under the Massachusetts prohibitory law are held to involve questions of revenue, and so at the instance of the liquor dealers' lawyers, the United States Circuit Court has ordered all such cases stopped in the State Courts and sent up to itself for further action.

The impeachment and removal from office of Philip Tomppert, Mayor of Louisville, by the Board of Aldermen of that city, last week, was because of his refusal to execute a contract with Isham Henderson, James Guthrie and others, for a street railway along Market and other streets, as ordered by the City Council. The Mayor gave as a written reason for his refusal that members of the Council had been bought up, and that the resolution was passed by bribery and corruption; but the fact as proved in the trial, that he had often and openly declared his determination to veto the measure, before its passage, gives some color to the counter-charge (for which rumor and not evidence is responsible) that he was himself deeply in the interest of an existing street railroad company, whose franchise would be injuriously affected by this new rival. The trial commenced in the Board of Aldermen on Monday, the 18th, and ended on Friday with a verdict declaring the office of Mayor vacant, passed by a vote of eleven to two. Previous to the verdict the Mayor addressed the Board apologizing for his action. The case was conducted by able counsel on both sides—Gen. Henry E. Reed, (late rebel Congressman,) Gen. William T. Ward and Col. Marc Mundy, for the Mayor; and Messrs. Elliott and Rensor, City Attorneys, for the prosecution. Bribery was clearly proved against N. S. Glore, a member of the Council, which body has since purged itself by expelling him. As the impeachment acts as a bar to the re-election of Mayor Tomppert, efforts are making for the passage of a law by the Legislature to enable him to run for the vacancy and so carry an appeal to the people. The war of the rival railroads runs high and the end is not yet.

THE FENIAN FREE FIGHT.

Secretary Sweeny Makes a Report and Declares for the Senate—Condition of the Quarrel.

[From the New York World, 23d.]

As the time for the Fenian Congress approaches, both sections of the Brotherhood are fast arraying themselves, either on the side of Roberts or O'Mahoney. Though it is more than probable that the Congress called by the O'Mahony will not be recognized by the Western and Southern members of the Brotherhood, (New Jersey having already taken her stand by the Senate,) still the Congress is looked forward to with great interest by both factions, with a hope that the final test will prove the relative strength of the rival chiefs. There has been already too much [illegible] and recrimination in the contest waged for the last two weeks to permit of any neutrality in the leaders of either party, and consequently the more sober and moderate men have been compelled by the force of circumstances to enter the vortex and declare their sympathies, regardless of their former affiliations. Day after day the Senate receives indorsement and words of cheer from all parts of the country, while the adherents of the O'Mahoney are confined to the Department of Manhattan, thirty Circles out of fifty-one composing that department having declared for O'Mahoney. Senator O'Sullivan, of Auburn, New York, who was taken off and placed on the "fence" so many times by the newspapers, has at last asserted his individuality in a calm, thoughtful and earnest address to the Brotherhood. General Sweeny has also made a statement, which has been sent to every Circle in the United States, giving his reasons for want of faith in the O'Mahoney as a leader of the Irish people in a dispassionate and soldier-like manner. The Senate now stands as follows on a division of the house:

FOR ROBERTS.

Michael Scanlan, Illinois.
Daniel O'Sullivan, New York.
Patrick Bannon, Kentucky.
James Gibbons, Pennsylvania.
James W. Fitzgerald, Ohio.
William Fleming, New York.
D. B. Daily, Indiana.
Patrick O'Rourke, New York.
Edward L. Carey, New York.
Patrick [illegible]
F. W. Dunn, Illinois.
William Sullivan, Ohio.

FOR THE O'MAHONEY.

Stephen T. Meany, New York.
B. F. Mullen, Chicago.

STILL ON THE FENCE.

P. A. Sinnott, Massachusetts.

STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

NEW YORK, December 20, 1865.

Officers and Members of the Fenian Brotherhood:

GENTLEMEN:—The recent action of the Senate in the impeachment and removal from office of Colonel John O'Mahoney, late President of the Fenian Brotherhood, renders a few words necessary from me as Secretary of War.

Convinced that the vast resources of the Fenian Brotherhood, if properly directed and controlled, were capable of achieving the objects of its institution, I entered the organization to aid and further its designs to the best of my ability. From the moment of my assumption of the duties of my office I discovered that, so far from being able to count upon the co-operation of the then President, I would encounter nothing but opposition to every project which tended to the furtherance of our plans or the preparations for war. The late Adjutant-General, Mr. Dowling, had so mismanaged the department with which he had been trusted, that the entire work of organization had to be commenced anew. A few muster-rolls had been partially filled, but from these all names were excluded who were not able to pay their passage to Ireland.

The idea of sending brave men to be sacrificed separately in an insurrection for which no definite plan had been adopted, was not only ridiculous and absurd, but positively criminal; but when other movements were proposed by me, perfectly feasible, although perhaps not in accordance with Colonel O'Mahoney's ideas, I met with objections and obstacles.

My experience of eighteen years as an officer of the army of the United States had taught me to suppose that deeds, not words, were wanted; that the freedom of my country would be conquered by muskets in the hands of her sons, rather than by loud-sounding harangues and wild denunciations of British tyranny. I found in the Fenian Brotherhood some ninety muskets, a few rusty swords, and a half dozen cartridge boxes. I knew then that your Senate had appropriated the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the use of my department, to be expended in the purchase of arms; but my first requisition for one-fifth of the sum was refused, and I was informed that neither men nor money would be at my disposal unless by the approval of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, who reserved to himself the right of countermanding the orders of the President in respect to funds, if he saw fit to do so.

My official letters were opened, examined, and in some instances intercepted. My application to the President for a correct list of the Circles in the United States was withheld, either from inability or unwillingness to furnish it. My orders in the matter of our military organization were countermanded; everything, in short, which looked toward prompt action, discountenanced and discouraged. It would have been impossible for me to continue in my official position and countenanced by my presence the criminal indifference to the claims of my country, which the want of energy and the incapacity of the chief officers of the Brotherhood have made but too evident.

The intervention of the Senate was necessary, and came not one day too soon. Intrusted by you with the guardianship of your interests, they demanded an account of the moneys which you had enthusiastically contributed from your hard-earned savings; but Mr. O'Mahoney refused an examination, and, instead of coming forward boldly to justify his course by an exhibition of his records, denied the legality of the Senate, and violated the Constitution which he had sworn to support, declaring that he alone would hold the money and the power, and would be independent of all the council. The session of the Senate is legal, its decisions final, and every well-wisher of his country will support those men who interposed their influence to vindicate the Irish name, and adopt some plan by which the support of our organization could be maintained. The time for action has arrived. Our captive brothers at home demand to be saved or avenged. Let not the precious moment be lost. The want of union or a blind devotion to one man, has often before been the ruin of our best laid schemes. Discard, then, all party feeling, and the [illegible] bickering of faction and prejudice. Work together, and through your efforts your country will soon conquer for herself her place among nations.

(Signed) SECRETARY OF WAR, F. B.

[From the New York Herald, 26d.]

The great event in Fenian circles yesterday was the decision of Senator O'Sullivan to bid farewell to his old friend O'Mahoney and go with the Senatorial party. He had clung to "the old chief" with the tenacity of love. When summoned to attend the Senate meeting at its first assembling, he telegraphed "I will not go. John O'Mahoney is an honest man. On him I rely."

SENATOR O'SULLIVAN'S FAREWELL TO O'MAHONEY.

A week passed, and the financial developments of the Union square system reached him. He denied there was really something in the difference other than personal feelings or ambition. He came to New York. He issues an address to-day, stating that for a whole week he has been vainly trying to reconcile the opposing parties. He went from one to one and pleaded. He drew up a series of articles of compromise which he implored each to sign and heal the trouble. O'Mahoney refused. The Senatorial side refused. O'Sullivan found the line drawn, and was compelled to go to either side; he issues an address, stating that the "a conscientious conviction that the Senatorial action is legal and just induces him to sever the bonds which affection for the unimpeached had kept warm so long. Judging that the Senatorial system offered surer guarantees than the other, all efforts for Ireland would be swiftly, economically and effectively applied, he cast his voice and influence with that system." The farewell of this gentleman to his old superior officer was evidently painful to both parties and must have been caused only by the firmest commands of an honest conscience. Mr. O'Sullivan being State Centre of New York State, and esteemed by all a clear reasoner and safe thinker, his action was looked on by both sides as very important, and the affair remained the one most part of the day yesterday the general topic of conversation among the Fenians of the city.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Claims Against the Government.

A TEST CASE ARISING FROM BRITISH PIRACY.

The State Claims and Bounty Question.

Southern Delegations Not Yet Discouraged.

TROUBLE AT JAMES ISLAND, S. C.

Soldiers' and Sailors' National League.

GREAT FIRE AT MONTREAL.

Marine Disasters—Seven Lives Lost off Nantucket.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Coming Fight on Reimbursement of State Claims—Bounty Question Mixed In—The Soldiers' National Convention—Chivalry in a Street Car—Mustering-Out of Generals—A Dreary Christmas out of Doors.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.

Christmas has been very generally observed, but in-doors chiefly, in consequence of the disagreeable nature of the weather. All Government buildings and most of the business houses have been closed.

Senator Nye, of Nevada, went, to-day, to Brandy Station, Va., to spend his Christmas with John Minor Botts.

The claims of Missouri, for feeding, clothing and equipping troops in the service of the United States, amounting to six million seven hundred thousand dollars, will be vigorously pressed upon Congress by the agents of that State. This and kindred claims from other States are likely to be much impeded in settlement by an organized effort that will be made, to pass through Congress bills reimbursing States in the amounts spent by them for bounties to volunteers. Coming to this fact, and the evident determination not to increase the national debt by the assumption of these bounties, the fight over State claims of any kind bids fair to be both protracted and lively.

[illegible] meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union League, held here Saturday evening, the President read a number of letters from different parts of the United States, relative to the proposed national convention, among which was one from General Grant, stating that they had elected General Rawlings, Chief of Staff to Lieutenant General Grant, as their delegate to the convention. The Hon. Gideon Welles was elected an honorary member of the League, for the stand he has taken in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, giving employment to discharged soldiers and sailors in preference to political hacks.

We had a glimpse of the old days in a street car, yesterday. One of the chivalry entered a car, found a negro in it, and ordered him to get off. The colored man quietly refused. Mr. Chivalry grew wrathful, drew a pistol, and swore he would "blow the nigger's brains out." The colored man was not frightened, and the end was that passenger chivalry got out himself.

The order mustering out a large number of general officers of the volunteer force so long expected, will be published in a few days. Under its operation many officers who distinguished themselves as Generals during the war are returned to their rank in the regular army.

The Quartermaster General has ordered officers of his Department not to seize animals belonging to the Government which, in accordance with the Secretary of War's order, have been by the authority of military commanders placed in charge of farmers and planters to be recruited, and used for a time in raising the crops in districts devastated by military operations.

Presidential Receptions—Refurnishing the White House—The Southern Delegations—A Roorback Denied—Pressure for Clerkships—Congressional Work at a Stand Still—A Soldiers' and Sailors' Call.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Despatches from Washington say the President will hold his annual levee on New Year's day, but it is scarcely possible any public receptions can take place before the last of January, in consequence of refurnishing the Executive Mansion, which has not yet begun.

There is nothing in the report that the Southern members elect held a caucus a few days ago, and resolved to go home, and remain there until after the 4th of March next. Most of these Southern Congressmen have gone home to spend the holidays, and intend returning in January to prosecute their claims for seats in Congress.

The opinion is gaining ground that the credentials of claimants for seats from the Southern States should be referred to the Committee on Elections, and there disposed of.

The pressure upon heads of departments for clerkships is described as enormous. Most of the Senators and Representatives have half a dozen special cases for favorable consideration. There are no vacancies to be filled in the Departments. On the contrary, nearly two hundred clerks have been discharged by the Treasury within the last ten days past, because their services were no longer required.

All the leading Committees are broken up by the absence of members, and Congressional work in any form will be an impossibility till the 4th of January.

A call headed by Gen. Grant, and signed by a number of other distinguished officers of the army and navy, has been issued for a public meeting to take into consideration the best means of providing for disabled veteran soldiers and seamen, and for forming a permanent military association which shall have their welfare as its object.

THE SEA ISLANDS IMBROGLIO

Trouble with the Freedmen about Title and Possession—The Blacks Hold "Nine Points of the Law."

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—A letter from Charleston says the difficulty between the freedmen and the planters, on the islands along the South Carolina coast, still continues. A party of old proprietors, accompanied by two of Gen. Sickles' staff-officers, recently went from Charleston to James Island, for the purpose of having a conference with the negroes. On their approaching the island, in their boat, they were confronted by about sixty armed negroes, who would listen to no explanations, even from the army officers, but threatened to fire on the first one of the party who stepped ashore. Two regiments of regular troops were afterwards sent to the island to put the freedmen under better subjection.

Army officers in South Carolina are using every exertion to dispel the impression among the colored people, that the Government designs securing them in possession of plantations. Gen. Saxton, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State, addressed them on this subject at a large public meeting on Thursday last.

LOSSES BY BRITISH PIRACY.

Claim of the Messrs. Upton, of Boston, for Indemnity by Our Government.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—The memorial of Messrs. George B. Upton & Son, of Boston, asking Congress to force redress from England for the destruction of the American ship Nora by the pirate Alabama is published. Damages were asked from England, and refused. That the cargo of the Nora was wholly English, but the British authorities refused the claim.

[From the Boston Journal, 23d.]

Congressman Hooper has presented the petition of Geo. B. Upton and Geo. B. Upton, Jr., of this city, to be reimbursed for their losses occasioned by the destruction of their vessels at sea by the pirate Alabama. This, it seems to us, is precisely the time and manner to enforce these claims upon the attention of Congress and the State Department. If there is any truth in the statement that the English Government is now [illegible] to submit the claims arising from the [illegible] of the Alabama, leaving out for the present those of the Shenandoah and others, the items should be made up at once. Perhaps as sure a method as any of commending these claims to the attention of the British authorities and stimulating the persistence of our own in pressing them for payment, would be for Congress to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to audit and pay them. The Government is supposed to be both able and willing to protect American commerce, peaceably pursuing its beneficent and legitimate business, from the depredations of outlaws and pirates. The claim upon its protection is still stronger when the outlaw is an English ship, manned, armed, provisioned, recruited and refitted in English ports alone. If the claim is good for damage, why not good in the form in which it is urged by the Messrs. Upton? First prove the claim against the Government of the United States, and such a recognition would strengthen and confirm the Government's claim against England.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Frigate Merrimac Raised and Towed to Portsmouth—Military Matters.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 23.—The main portion of the old frigate Merrimac, with her propeller, weighing ten tons, and thirty tons of composition, has been raised by D. A. Underdown & Co., and taken to the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Brig. Gen. Stolbrand, formerly Colonel of the [illegible] New York, is commanding the District of Norfolk during the absence of Gen. Terbett.

Capt. Haystead, 13th New York, has been appointed Provost Marshal of Norfolk.

The 11th Connecticut left for home last night via Baltimore, on the steamer Thos. A. Morgan.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Vessel Wrecked off Nantucket, and Seven Lives Lost, in the Late Gale.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—The schooner Haines, Capt. [illegible], from Hayti, of and for Boston, with a cargo of logwood, &c., went ashore, during the gale of Friday night, on the south side of the [illegible] Nantucket, and all hands perished, the crew consisting of seven men. One body was found on the beach. The vessel's boat was found upset half a mile from the wreck. The crew probably endeavored to save themselves in it, but were capsized before reaching land. The vessel and cargo were owned by A. S. & W. G. Lewis.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 25—5 p. m.—A large iron steamer [illegible] of the Hook on the outside. She [illegible] are about half way out of the [illegible]

[illegible] She had probably been run down by some vessel.

FOUR HAMILTON, Dec. 25—9:30 a. m.—The steamer Bosphorus, from Liverpool, came ashore at Port Lafayette about an hour ago.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—The ship Milton, for Bombay, at anchor in the harbor, is aground on the flats, heeled over, and may be badly strained.

FIRE AT MONTREAL.

Merchants' Exchange Destroyed—Chief of Fire Brigade, and two Firemen, Injured.

MONTREAL, Dec. 25.—The Merchants' Exchange, a large four-story stone building, opposite the Montreal Telegraph Company's office, took fire last night about 10 o'clock, and in spite of several streams of water, burned fiercely until 5 o'clock this morning. The building was completely gutted. The telegraph was in considerable danger at one time. There was fortunately not much wind. The Chief of the fire brigade was hurt, and two firemen slightly injured by falling stones.

Andersonville Cemetery—Interesting to all Having Relatives Interred There.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Mr. Griffin, Superintendent of Andersonville Prison Cemetery, has been relieved by Gen. Wilson. Mr. H. B. Welton, now in charge, has published a notice to all persons interested in recovering the remains of soldiers interred there, stating that the Express Company has agreed to transport remains of soldiers from that point to any part of the United States or Canada, for forty or fifty dollars. All that is necessary is to address Mr. Melton, at Andersonville.

The Late Spanish Invasion of St. Domingo—Disastrous Results.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—A letter from St. Domingo says the recent Spanish invasion left havoc and desolation wherever the Spanish troops penetrated. The invaders did not confine their depredations to the possessions of the natives, but destroyed or carried of property indiscriminately, regardless of the nationality of its owners. Many Americans and Englishmen are sufferers to very large amounts.

The Empress of Mexico in Yucatan.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—News from Yucatan to the 5th inst., says the journey of the Empress of Mexico through Yucatan continued to be attended with enthusiastic ovations. At Merida the Empress made donations to free schools, hospitals and cathedrals, and gave three thousand dollars for distribution among the poor. She also made donations of money to wounded men, and to the families of those killed in the recent battle with the Indians. The Spaniards in Merida serenaded the Empress on the 29th ult.

The Ministerial Crisis in Canada—Why Mr. Brown Retired from the Cabinet.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—A letter from Montreal says the retirement of George Brown from the Ministry was on the question of friendly or unfriendly relations with the United States, Mr. Brown taking the friendly side, and being outnumbered by the advocates of the opposite policy.

Mining Stocks at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Mining stocks are still improving. The Morning and Evening Boards stood: Gould & Curry, 9.00; Chollar Potosi, 1.45 [illegible] Ophir, 300; Crown Point, 4.50 [illegible] Imperial, 1.25 [illegible] Legal tenders nominally 67.

The Observance of Christmas.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Christmas has been observed in business circles as a close holiday. Services were held this morning in nearly all the churches of New York and Brooklyn. No disturbance of any kind has been reported.

FROM GEORGIA.

Letter from Rev. J. E. Roy.

A Journey on the Track of Sherman's Great March—Affairs in Georgia—A Desire to Sell out—147th Illinois Regiment—General Grant's Visit—General Swayne's Policy—General Tillson's Operations—Matters at Atlanta—Insecurity of Citizens—What the Freedmen's Bureau is Doing—The Still Breeze from Washington—A Picture of the Past.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 13.

This is the anniversary of the storming of Fort McAllister, when Gen. Hazen's men, of Howard's wing, gained that handsome victory, and opened the back door of Savannah. From riot and starvation the city was delivered by Sherman. The Mayor, Dr. Arnold, who by surrendering saved the property of the place from destruction by the concentric fire of the beleaguering army, has just been defeated for the Mayoralty by one of the illegal secessionists. "That stain," said a man in my hearing, "has been wiped out." I inquired of another secessionist, an old citizen, what that meant. He said it referred to the Mayor's loyal demonstration at a public meeting when Sherman came in. The same man also told me that fifty-two cases of Enfield rifles were thrown into the river for want of transportation.

Coming over the track of Sherman's "excursion" from Atlanta to this place, with "The Story of the Great March" in my hand, I was able to realize something of the poetry of the trip. A back ride of forty miles in the night over the slowly contracting gap in the railroad was quite in contrast, as to safety, with the condition of affairs in that locality, Millen, one year ago. The people along the way had a vivid remembrance of the army and an enthusiastic appreciation of its chief as a military man.

Northern and Central Georgia produces, as farmers and others, who had peculiar opportunities of knowing, told me, an average of eight bushels of corn to the acre, or a bale of cotton, while the principal reliance, as many now tell us, was upon increase of the negro stock. Very much of the land has been abandoned as worn out. Nearly all of it has been rendered fenceless. Most of it has had more than the Scriptural year of rest. But subsoiling and fertilizers will bring it to. Most of it can be bought for from five to ten dollars per acre by the plantation. Very many of the planters affect discouragement. "The niggers will not work" is their harp of a thousand strings. Both parties lack in confidence. The planters, knowing of no way to get labor but by compulsion, are seeking by legislation that which they can no longer get by the lash. Many are offering to sell out. All the newspapers contain advertisements of plantations for sale. In one daily at Montgomery, I counted seventeen.

The 147th Illinois, organized in Chicago, has just come into this city from Albany, Ga., seven hundred strong, to remain, as is probable, till their muster-out, the 18th of February. Col. Sickles has been detached as Superintendent in the Freedmen's Bureau at this place, and is making a wise and just administration. Maj. Frank Clendenin, nephew of Col. D. R. Clendenin, of the 8th cavalry, also one of my school boys, is in command of the regiment. Adjt. Long, son of the Alderman, is also in the Bureau. The boys are all in good spirits. But few are sick. All are ready for the play of war to cease.

I was at Augusta when Gen. Grant passed through, spending a day there. Very few persons called on him, and when he rode through the streets at a given hour, scarcely any but negroes paid him attention. Alighting from his carriage, one of the company remarked: "Some loyalty here!" "But most of it among the smoked Yankees," was the hero's reply. It was understood that his conclusion was the same as that of Gen. Howard, that the troops must be retained. The countermanding of muster-out orders shows the direction of the wind. The Bureau is powerless, useless, without the military to enforce its authority. Take away the troops and there would be cutting and thrusting, murder unstinted, committed upon the unoffending black man. This I give not only upon my own word, but as what I hear from men in command, who are informed as to the state of the case.

I perceive that you criticise the policy of General Swayne, of Alabama. The theory of introducing the negro into the regular civil court, and leaving him there when the bureau disappears, is good. In order further to secure the rights of the freedmen in those courts, he intends to secure attorneys, who, for a fee, shall defend his cause. The General has secured from the President an order to turn over all the property of the rebel government [illegible] purposes of his department. He has also an order for second-hand and condemned clothing in the Quartermasters' wards. This will do much to cover the backs of the destitute darkies.

Gen. Tillson's plan for this State appoints at each important centre an agent, selected by himself and subject to his direction. The Convention having adopted this plan, the General is able to secure the best men in the State as his agents, whose decisions, subject to reversal by him, are backed by the authority of the Commander to use whatever of military force is necessary. Gen. T. is feeding but very few persons in this State outside of the hospitals. He is securing contracts rapidly at the reasonable price of $15 per month. He has secured the respect of the best of the citizens and the confidence of the freedmen. His noble nature, his manly energy, are bent upon securing *justice* to the negro.

As we came through Atlanta we heard that two citizens, who had taken a negro out of the city and had given him three hundred lashes, had, by the Bureau, been fined $100 each. To please the citizens the military patrol had just been taken off, and in two nights six negroes and two white men were murdered, one of the latter being a candidate for the Mayoralty. Wishing to go out in the evening a distance of three or four blocks we were told that it would not be safe to go alone, and so two soldiers from the Bureau buckled on their arms and went along as guard. Near Atlanta a neighborhood was laying claim still to the negroes as slaves, and defying the Bureau, which was about to send out a force to prick their audacity. At Augusta Gen. Tillson was pursuing twenty men who after their cotton was in the bale had turned off the laborers without pay. In that city two white men were under sentence of death for the murder of a black woman, the President having approved the military finding. Dr. Silverton, an Englishman, tells me that he and his wife saw an ex-master repeatedly strike his freed man, seventy years old, with a board, making a report to be heard sixty rods, and all because the old man did not step quickly enough. But the Bureau takes it up, and will fine the brute $50. A man comes on board the cars. A doctor from Texas, who has lost three hundred and [illegible] slaves, inquired of him, "How do you get along here?" "First rate, there were a couple of niggers killed a few days ago." "That's right," said the doctor, with a brutish satisfaction in my hearing. On the back the driver says: "a good many niggers killed." "Very good," says a passenger by my side, an ex-master, "I would give my last dollar to put the last one of them out of the way." Such are incidents and word-droppings by the way of Southern travel.

I tell you, it's still breeze from Washington is bracing in this enervating climate. And how do the secesh receive it? They are perfectly whist. The newspapers report the movements of Congress without comment. The people are quiet. One ventures to say we are in doubt of President Johnson; another, we are not to go in. So may it be.

In the changed relations of affairs I have not sought so much to find illustrations of the former as of the present status. But the seethings of this hell of slavery have not yet ceased, and will not pass away even with the generations that have suffered it. Listen to the story of this fine-looking man, who, for twenty years, has been a member of the Methodist Church, evidently a devout, honest, noble man. Brought up with his master in Charleston—both eating often from the same plate—playing together—both married about the same time—the slave's wife belongs to another man, who soon removes twenty miles away—black husband forbidden to visit his wife at all—he steals away on Saturday night, visits his companion and returns on Sunday, overseer reports, master arrests him and requires the other brute, or devil, to lay on five hundred lashes, whose horrid corrugations upon the sable back have been shown to me—then sold to this city fifteen years ago—not allowed to return to see his family, tho' often begging so to do; borrows $150 and buys a horse and dray in the name of another man, who runs the concern. Master finds it out, sells the establishment and puts the money in his own pocket. Honest black man then saves all the quarters, and at last, just before the war, pays up the borrowed money, whose proceeds the master had put into his own pocket. Wife dead before freedom comes, and yet the faithful lover weeps like a child as he tells of the sundering of his conjugal ties.

Yours, J. E. ROY.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

A Letter from Jackson County—The Wealth and Attractions of Egypt—Sketch of Soil, Resources, People—Four Thousand Bales of Cotton Shipped at Carbondale—Coal and Iron Mines—The People and the War—Inducement to Immigrants.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CARBONDALE, Ill., Dec. 19, 1865.

What makes the American people so migratory in their habits, so discontented in disposition? Why do so many thousands annually leave the great Prairie State and seek their fortunes further West or South? Illinois is certainly the great agricultural State of the Union, and, within twenty years, will rank first in population, wealth and importance. Northern and Central Illinois have long been considered as "El Dorado" (the desire) of the husbandmen, but Southern Illinois or Egypt, has never been a prominent or favorite country with immigrants, and to this day is neither fully known or duly appreciated. True, the soil is not so rich, nor is vegetation as luxuriant as upon the grand Prairie of the North—that great body of land is an anomaly in nature, and has not its equal upon the continent; but our soil compares favorably with that of our neighboring States, and is far superior to that of nine-tenths of the uplands south of the Ohio.

THE WEATHER.

Our climate is most desirable. Spring sets in early; summer is moderately warm, without the sultry debilitating heats of the South; winter is mild and short, whilst fall, instead of being our "melancholy days, the saddest of the year," is our most delightful season, and to be appreciated must be enjoyed. Cold weather rarely sets in before the middle of December, and snow but seldom lies upon the ground long enough to give us a taste of sleigh riding. Much of the ice we consume comes from the lakes of the North, and did we depend solely upon our own resources for ice, cooling beverages, creams, etc., would be rarities during summer.

THE FRUIT CROP.

Egypt has an established reputation as the best fruit region of the Mississippi Valley. The "Ridge" extending from the Ohio to the Mississippi, is better adapted to the culture of peaches, grapes, apricots, and all the smaller fruits and berries, than any other region in the West; and apples, pears, cherries, etc., are produced in all their perfection. In addition to all such fruits, both our soil and climate are admirably suited to the growth of cotton and tobacco, and both these "Southern" products are raised here with as little labor and to greater advantage than in Western Kentucky and Northern Tennessee.

MINERAL WEALTH.

Our land is also exceedingly rich in minerals—our coal is celebrated throughout the State, and steamboatmen prefer it to any other coal save that from Pittsburgh. Great as is our wealth in this mineral, it will be eclipsed in after years by the development of our iron mines, which traverse a great part of our territory, and are pronounced of inconceivable richness and inexhaustible in supply. Some years since, furnaces were established near Elizabethtown, in Hardin county, and produced iron of a superior quality.

The great drawback to Southern Illinois is lack of active capital and sparseness of population.

EGYPT MISUNDERSTOOD.

Before the opening of the Illinois Central railroad, Egypt was a *terra incognita* to the rest of the world—absolutely nothing was known respecting the country, except directly upon the rivers, and the public was no better posted respecting our country and people than it is about Japan. True, we sent men to represent us in the Legislature, and took special pains to have one of our "smart" men to make an annual buncombe speech in Congress; but beyond this Southern Illinois was unknown, except when some benighted traveller felt called upon to emit a few curses upon the hotel keepers of Cairo and Shawneetown, which places were then considered fair types and representatives of the country. The Central road, although it is a most oppressive monopoly, opened up this end of the State to emigration, and doubled our population in ten years; still we are behind the rest of the West, and ask the people of Chicago to direct the attention of capitalists thitherward.

JACKSON COUNTY.

One of the best counties in this Congressional District is Jackson county, and to my notion one of the pleasantest country towns in the southwest is Carbondale. The country in the neighborhood is gently undulating; on the north and east extending into flat prairie, whilst south and west it is broken and hilly. The town contains about 1,500 inhabitants, and from the day it was located to the present has never had a licensed dram shop within its limits.

LOYALTY OF THE SECTION.

A more loyal and patriotic people nowhere exists. It was here that the tall of secession in the North was first checked, and finally beaten back. Immediately upon the fall of Fort Sumter a series of Conventions were called by leading Democrats, sustaining the South in its rebellion, and calling upon Southern Illinois to secede from the North, and to join the Confederacy. The Conventions had been held in several counties, great excitement prevailed among the people, and for a time it appeared that the Democratic traitors would succeed in their infernal purpose. In pursuance of the programme a Convention was held in this town, which was numerously attended and the usual secession resolutions adopted. Three Democrats alone opposed the proceedings, and called a Union meeting a few nights after. A stirring appeal to the people was issued, which drew forth an immense crowd, every man of whom was actuated by the loftiest patriotism, and then and there pledged themselves, if necessary, to fight for the old flag. About eighty men from a neighboring county, hearing of the meeting, armed themselves and marched into town, swearing that no such abolition meeting should be held, threatening to shoot the getters up of it and to burn their property. The meeting, however, was held, the Democratic party hopelessly divided, and Egypt proved herself under the leadership of the gallant Logan, the most ardently loyal portion of Illinois. More than half the men who composed this meeting served their country faithfully during the war. Nearly half the men seen in our streets wear the army blue, and our cemetery contains the remains of more than a score of brave lads who fell at Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, and other hotly contested fields.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

No other place upon the railroad between Mattoon and Cairo ships as large amount of agricultural products as Carbondale. The average annual amount of tobacco for three years past has been 3,000 hogsheads. This year probably not one-third that quantity will be shipped, our farmers having turned their attention to the easier and better paying task of raising cotton.

COTTON CULTURE.

Some communities have "cotton on the brain"—here the people have it all over them. Ten gins are continually in operation, and cotton lint is flying in the air in all directions. You cannot avoid it; it covers your coat as you walk the streets—it is found in the hair of the beaux as they pass to their sweetheart's houses, it permeates every nook and cranny, and gives Carbondale every appearance of a Southern town. About 4,000 bales will be shipped from this station alone, this season, and some 500 bales from other parts of the county. From 1,200 to 1,500 pounds of seed cotton is the average yield to the acre—fully one-fourth more than is produced in Northern Tennessee. This is a source of wealth almost unknown and unexpected to our farmers, and which will, in a few years, make this the most prosperous community in the West.

In addition to cotton and tobacco, this town lies immediately adjacent to the great fruit region—the "Ridge" land commencing two miles south of us. Our fruit is too well known in Northern markets to need further notice. All writers acknowledge the "Ridge" to be the garden spot of the West.

NEEDS OF THIS SECTION.

Southern Illinois, and especially Jackson county, needs active capital and immigrants. We want twenty thousand men, women and children to to settle here within the next five years. We have lands for all who come, a delightful climate, rich soil, and a community blessed with schools and churches.

THE COAL FIELDS.

This county has concealed beneath its surface limitless amounts of coal, better than any other west of Pittsburgh. From Muddy River to a point three miles below this town coal is found at various depths—from an out-crop to eighty feet, the veins varying from four to seven feet in thickness. This coal contains little sulphur, is very free from slate, and produces gas almost equal to Pittsburgh coal—in all these particulars it is far superior to the prairie coals. Three mines have recently been opened near this town, which are paying their owners handsomely, although the operations are very limited and conducted without proper machinery. Could Chicago capitalists be induced to embark in this enterprise they could make paying investments, and should a company be formed, the stock would soon be much sought after. A railroad one mile long would connect the mines with the Illinois Central Railroad, on which coal could be transported to Cairo at six dollars less expense than from Du Quoin, and the coal readily commands two cents per bushel higher price.

The Murphysboro mines are in the hands of a company—the Mt. Carbon Coal and Railroad Company—which is building a railroad from their mines to a point on the Mississippi river, opposite Grand Tower. The road will be nineteen miles long, and be finished in a few months. The Company's landing—known as "the Devil's Backbone"—is one of the best upon the river, and offers every advantage for the erection of iron manufactories. Iron ore can be had a few miles from the river in Missouri, and in a few years will be found in this county, upon the river, one of the most flourishing manufacturing towns in the Southwest. The Mt. Carbon company is pushing matters at a most astonishing rate, and which completely mystifies the old fogies. A similar company could work the Carbondale mines with one-third the capital required to operate the Murphysboro mines. Cannot Chicago capitalists be persuaded to pay this town a visit and take the initiatory toward developing the resources of this region.

THEN AND NOW.

Nowhere has the change in public sentiment been greater than in this county. Five years ago our people were radically pro-slavery, and out of some 2,600 votes Mr. Lincoln received less than 200; at the election for Circuit Judge, held three weeks since, Col. Dougherty, Union, was defeated by only nineteen votes. Five years ago not ten negroes could be found in the county, and every strange colored man was at once arrested and placed in confinement as a runaway slave. Public opinion gave to the slave owner his property without process of law if found in this county. Now our negro population cannot be less than 150, and without negro labor not one-half the cotton crop would have been secured. The negroes are usually industrious and well disposed, although there are some sad scoundrels among them, who, by their thievish practices keep up a strong animosity against their race. A colored school is to be instituted in this town in a few weeks, and a colored church has already been formed and a building secured for their use.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Generally our county affairs have been conducted with reasonable fairness and economy, but recently the old County Court spread itself, and the result is a gigantic swindle upon our people. Through the connivance of our late State Senator, Blanchard, a bill was passed by the Legislature authorizing the County Court of Jackson county to issue county bonds, to the amount of $15,000, for the purpose of building a jail. No person imagined this sum would be expended upon a jail, but great was the public wonder when the old court surrendered upon its trust, to learn that an insignificant little abortion of a building was to cost $25,000, and that bonds to that amount had been issued and sold. A number of builders had estimated the cost of our new jail, and the highest price placed upon it is $8,000. This is a big attempt to gauge the county, but thanks to our new County Court—good Union men and true—it will be frustrated. The exposure of this fraud has caused great fluttering in the enemy's camp, and will go far toward breaking up their party organization. J. A. H.

THE INDIANAPOLIS EXPLOSION.

A Pony Engine Condemned as Unfit for Use, Explodes While Running for the Last Time—Depot Destroyed—Three Men Injured.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 23d.]

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning the pony engine "Hoosier," belonging to the Indiana Central Company, exploded its boiler in the east end of the Terre Haute freight depot, with a loud report. About one hundred feet of the roof of the long one story building joining and immediately west of the two story department, in which the offices of the Terre Haute company are kept, was thrown off, and most of it fell down inside, between the walls, which were badly shattered. The offices of the company were also badly damaged, doors and windows being blown in, stove-pipes knocked down, plastering torn off, and everything miscellaneously shaken up. The engine is the worst used-up piece of machinery we ever saw, being literally torn to splinters. The engine had hauled a train into the depot, and stood there about eight minutes when the explosion took place; the engineer having hold of the lever at the time, and being in the act of starting the engine to drive out.

Three persons were injured by the accident—two severely and one slightly. The engineer, Mr. Charles Stake, and the fireman, a young lad named Albert Corwin Miller, were roughly handled. Stake has some terrible cuts on the head, and several wounds on the right breast, where large pieces of glass were driven into the flesh. Miller is also terribly cut about the head, while his face is scarified with bits of broken glass. One of his fingers is also broken or dislocated. The switchman, named Thomas Sayers, was struck on the knee by a missile of some kind and slightly injured. A number of other persons were standing about at the time of the explosion, but ran to the farther end of the building, and escaped the falling roof.

Stake and Miller had their wounds dressed, and were taken home. Both will recover.

A number of hogs, on a platform car next the engine, were killed.

The engine is an old one, the boiler of which has been leaking for some time. We understand from one of the wounded men that it has been repeatedly reported unfit for service, and been condemned as unsafe. An explosion has been anticipated for some time, and when young Miller went to work in the morning, he said to his mother, "Well, mother, if the pony don't explode to-day or to-morrow, we'll have a new one Monday."

That the explosion was not attended with loss of life is almost miraculous. As it is, the Terre Haute company, a road which has a better record for immunity from accidents than any other in the United States, is a heavy sufferer pecuniarily.

TROUBLE AT THOMASVILLE, GA.

The Arrest of Lamar Leads to Outrages on Colored Soldiers—City Marshal and Others Implicated and Arrested—The Town Placed Under Martial Law.

[From the Savannah Republican, 19th.]

We are enabled to lay before our readers this morning a full and detailed account of the serious difficulties which have lately occurred at Thomasville.

Within the last ten days our city has been rife with the most alarming rumors of bloody insurrections in the interior of San Domingo, strife at Thomasville and other points, but we have generally refrained from publishing these reports on account of the vague and unreliable manner in which they were repeated to us. The air has seemingly been pregnant with sensation rumors of conflict between the whites and blacks, but the only positive information we have yet received, are the following facts of the Thomasville *events*, received from responsible gentlemen who were present during the troubles.

NO INSURRECTION.

We are glad to state that there is not the slightest foundation for the silly reports of insubordination among the freedmen, so that our timid readers, who lay their uneasy heads upon their pillows at night expecting to hear the woeful tidings of all the accumulated horrors of negro insurrections, can at once recover their mental equilibrium, sleep soundly, and enjoy the most refreshing repose.

On the night of the 29th of November the community at Thomasville were suddenly startled and somewhat excited, by the arrest of Gazaway Lamar, Jr., by U. S. Detective Leeman Bunnell, acting under special instructions from the General Commanding this District. As the news spread through the town of the arrest of Mr. Lamar, all sorts of reasons were assigned for the mysterious movement, although it was generally supposed that the arrest had its origin in the great cotton scrape in which so many prominent parties are implicated.

WHERE THE MISCHIEF BEGAN.

Shortly after the arrest of Mr. Lamar, while an unarmed Orderly of the 103d U. S. C. T. was on his way to Col. Bogart's headquarters, he was suddenly assailed by three armed men, one of whom succeeded in stabbing the soldier in the back, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. In the darkness the assailants made good their escape, but Jas. A. Seward, a prominent citizen, was shortly afterwards arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the deed, and was brought before Col. Bogart, confessed his crime, but pleaded intoxication as an excuse. The arrest of Seward was not effected without considerable trouble, and notwithstanding a most diligent search was made to ascertain his whereabouts, it was a long time before his place of concealment was discovered.

A colored man by the name of York, who has resided many years in Thomasville, and was therefore familiar with all its people and localities, volunteered to pilot the guards in search of Seward to his hiding place. Under the guidance of York, the arrest was made, and the news of York's treachery aroused to the highest pitch feelings of the deepest indignation among the friends of Jas. A. Seward, and all sorts of threats were freely made on the public streets of what would be done with York when a favorable opportunity presented itself. On the evening of the arrest, a few hours after the capture of Seward, while York was quietly passing the hotel, he was halted by City Marshal Atkinson and a party of his friends, who began to threaten his life for revealing Seward's hiding place. One of the party rushed into the hotel, and seizing a hatchet, handed it to Marshal Atkinson, who struck at York a most violent blow, but failed to inflict any bodily injury, the hatchet cutting through York's hat and clothing. Not long after this occurrence it is reported that Atkinson made a second desperate attempt to assassinate another orderly belonging to the 103d United States colored troops, by stabbing him with a dirk, but beyond the severing of his uniform in one or two places no injury was done.

Col. Bogart, on hearing of the above outrages, at once ordered the arrest of City Marshal Atkinson, who is still kept in close confinement, with Seward, to await the result of the injuries upon the wounded orderly. Finding the excitement on the increase, and the society generally in a turbulent and disorderly condition, Col. Bogart called upon Mayor Wright to ascertain if he could not in some way produce a better state of things and restore order, otherwise he would be compelled to proclaim martial law for the safety and protection of society. Mayor Wright replied that he was unable to suppress the lawlessness and subdue the excitement, and that under the circumstances he favored the immediate return of martial law, and believed the people would welcome it as the surest and safest return to peace and quietness, stating at the same time that he would use his best efforts to encourage all good citizens to sustain the military law. Upon hearing this Col. Bogart at once issued the following order proclaiming the suspension of civil authority and the restoration of martial law:

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DIST. ALTAMAHA,
THOMASVILLE, GA., Dec. 5th, 1865.

Special Order, No. [illegible]

I. The Municipal Government of Thomasville being unable to protect the lives and interest of the inhabitants, and to prevent outrage and crime, such as assassination of United States soldiers traversing the town on business, the functions of the municipal authorities of Thomasville are hereby suspended, and until further orders martial law will prevail. * * * *

VII. All troops in this command are enjoined by their duty and honor, as soldiers of the United States, to preserve a respectful demeanor in conversation and actions, in all their intercourse with the population; whatever the provocation may be offered, it is not the duty nor the right of the soldier, individually, to resent it, but to report promptly the facts to the commanding officer.

And the like injunction in respect to conversations and actions applies to all the department of civilians towards or concerning the troops of this command.

By command of
LIEUT. COLONEL JOHN A. BOGART,
Comd'g Sub. Dist.

From all the reports yet received there is no reliable intelligence to confirm the Baron Munchausen tales that are doled out freely, yet pitifully, to our unsuspecting citizens upon the public streets of Savannah in relation to bloody insurrections among the colored population.

REIGN OF TERROR AT MEMPHIS.

Text and Comment Thereon by the Local Press—Serious Charges Against the Colored Troops—One Thousand White Militia to be Called Out.

[From the Memphis Bulletin, 20th.]

Again we are called upon to record one of those atrocious crimes that, committed in a fiendish spirit, and by an overpowering force, evidences the unsafety of either life or property, the utter inability of our present protective power, and the necessity for an early application of some complete remedy. At a late hour on Monday a body of fifteen colored soldiers, mostly dressed in the uniform of artillerymen, made their appearance suddenly in the store of Mr. J. W. Hanks, at the corner of South street and Rayburn avenue, where he kept a grocery. The negroes immediately commenced an indiscriminate plunder at which Mr. Hanks remonstrated. Remonstrance being unavailing, he seized his pistol and discharged either one or two shots into the crowd. Whether any one was wounded by the act, it is not reported, but immediately the negroes rushed in a body upon Mr. Hanks, driving him back from his store to the door of the rear room, where he fell, pierced by a bullet that entered behind his ear, and came out at the other side of the head, in the back part. These are the facts as developed at the inquest, held by Coroner Frank Errickson, shortly after the murder. Hanks, shortly before the entry of the negroes into his store, finished a letter to his father and mother, the purport of which was expressions of regret at his inability to spend Christmas with them according to promise, the reason being that the negroes were getting so bad in his section, breaking into house every night, stealing, etc., that he was obliged to stay at home to protect himself and his property. He stated that he had been forced to shoot a negro some time before, whom he heard had died next day, but whether he had or not, he didn't know for sure. The balance of the letter recited the riot which occurred on Saturday night, and closed "yours till death."

It is said that the negroes entertained a particular feeling of enmity against Mr. Hanks, owing to the fact that he shot the negro, as stated before, whom he caught in the act of stealing a side of bacon from his store. On the inquest it was shown that Mr. Hanks fired first. There were in all some seven or eight shots fired, only one taking effect as stated. One of the negroes left a coat in the store, and had on at the time an overcoat, which led to the supposition that he was a hack driver. Great excitement reigned among the people of the vicinity, and it was difficult to arrive at all the facts.

Previous to the murder of Mr. Hanks, these fiends in human form entered the grocery store of Mr. Corwin, on South street, and began the work of wholesale plunder, having taken a quantity of pork and provisions. It is said that one negro, who was the last to leave, was knocked down by a partner of Mr. Corwin and held for some time, but no assistance being at hand, he was necessarily released.

The demons then paid their respects to Mr. Rocco, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of Hernando and South streets, after which the store of Mr. Price, at the corner of Hernando and Elliott streets, was visited. Mr. Price was absent at the time, and the only opposition met by the negroes was a small boy, whom one of them held whilst the others helped themselves to whatever suited their fancy. After this they called at the store of Washington, a colored man, corner of DeSoto and Elliott streets, but fortunately the proprietor had been warned of their approach, and closed his doors. Several other houses and dwellings were visited, and the work of plunder was carried on until the store of Mr. Hanks was reached.

[From the Bulletin, Editorial, 20th.]

Each day adds another chapter to ceaseless recitals of outrages practiced by organized bandits. We are told that negroes, assuming the garb of soldiers, are chiefest of burglarious bands who so infest Southern districts. This fact does not affect the necessity for some action which may render impossible the recurrence of events like those which every day, for weeks past, has left a disgraceful, if not a bloody record. Whose fault it may be, it is bootless to inquire. War has been declared between negroes and the police, and citizens, sooner or later, must be involved. Will not public action of citizens, concurrent with that of the military authorities, tend to relieve universal apprehensions of danger, which makes women, left alone in the suburbs, anxious for their own and the security of their children, which make their nights sleepless, and prevents people from the interior visiting the negro-governed city.

[From a Communication in the Bulletin.]

There seems to be a good deal of alarm amongst some of our people in town and country that at about the Christmas holidays there is to be a rising of the negroes for the indiscriminate slaughter of the whites. I do not believe this will be, nor do I suppose that you believe anything of the kind; but one thing is certain, there is a good deal of crime committed in this community that should at once be stopped. Almost every day we read in the papers of a negro being shot by a white man or a riot between white men and negroes, and very seldom is the real cause of the difficulty found out. The fact is, sirs, there is too much liberty in allowing parties, both white and black, to carry arms. History and statistics show that in all countries where the community are allowed to carry arms that shooting and stabbing will prevail. I have been in Memphis for some years and traversed the streets of the city at all hours, day and night, and never yet had to carry arms for self defence. The city authorities should by all means enforce the law against carrying concealed weapons. I am quite certain from the well-known character of the worthy Major General commanding here that he will aid the civil power all he can, but he has only colored troops to back up his authority. Why not have some volunteer companies of militia to do patrol duty for a while—that is, if we want peace, and God knows we have had enough war the last four years that ought to satisfy any people for the next hundred. Let some of our leading citizens take this matter in hand and act with the militia.

ONE THOUSAND WHITE MEN TO BE CALLED OUT AND ARMED.

[From the Memphis Appeal, 21st.]

Judge Leonard, with a most proper regard for the peace and quiet of the city during the approaching holidays, and by the power vested in him as the highest judicial officer of the county, proposes to authorize Sheriff Winters to raise one thousand white men of good moral character, and unquestionable loyalty to the Government of the United States and to the State of Tennessee, for the purpose of patroling the city and county. Judge Leonard acts under the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, passed the seventh of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Glittering Water-Snake that May be Seen in Any City—Horrible Death.

[London Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

A very curious case, and one that will interest pathologists, has just occurred here. A young man aged twenty-seven, came home the other day from his work, which was on board a barge on the large Regent's Canal, which flows through the northern part of London, and stated to his landlady that whilst there he saw the water looking "very pretty, all manner of beautiful colors," and that he was quite dazzled, and could not help looking at it for some time. There was a dreadful stench, however coming from the beautiful colors, and he became ill, and was unable to eat during the rest of the day. He continued ill until Wednesday, when he became alarmingly affected. Mrs. Sarah Hayling, his landlady, deposed that his eyes became suddenly red and swollen; "bladders of blood" as she said, soon appeared about the lids, and in a short time the eyes became a black jelly-like mass. The deceased said he could not see, and a doctor was immediately sent for. Mr. C. W. Walsh, M. R. C. S., said that he found the deceased insensible and dying. The body was swollen, and the eyes loaded with blood, and staring. There were spots of effused blood over the body.

Dr. Denny, who saw the case with witness, said that it was the worst instance of fever that he had seen in all his practice in either India or England. It was, in fact, the black fever of the books. Witness believed that it could have been caused, as stated by the deceased, by the inhalation of poisonous vapor. In answer to the coroner, the officer of the court said that he had seen dazzlingly beautiful colors in the Regent's canal near Cambridge-heath, and they were very fascinating to the eye. He believed that they were caused by the refuse matter from chemical works on the banks of the canal. Mr. Clark, a juror, said that he believed the effluvium which caused the deceased's death, were the result of an accidental overflow of poisonous matters from either the Independent or the Imperial Gas Works, which were both situated on the canal banks.

Mrs. Swisshelm's New Paper.

Mrs. Swisshelm has issued the first number of her new paper, the *Reconstructionist*, at Washington City, (price $2.00 per year, in advance.) The initial number is nearly all original matter, and bears everywhere the marks of Madame's pen, which, by the by, is quite racy and entertaining. She says:

"We now intend to have the *Reconstructionist* printed by women without regard to color, to give it double the circulation of any paper ever published in Washington, and so to establish it that it shall live as long as the Republic. We intend to have in a few years one of the largest printing establishments in this city, and have the work done by women, and bid for the public printing, and those who object had better speak now or forever after hold their peace."

We select a couple of characteristic articles from the *Reconstructionist*:

OUR TYPE.

The type on which the *Reconstructionist* is printed is that formerly used for the Washington *Weekly News*. We unearthed it from a cellar under a tobacconist shop. Taking it in preference to a new office, all mixed and pied and filled with sand and cobwebs as it was, has cost us some delay, and made the appearance of our paper less attractive than new type would have done; but our attention once turned to it, we could not resist the desire to make this old type talk for freedom once more at least before it was consigned to the furnace and purified by fire. Here, at the capital of this boasted free country, where it had advertised the coffle and the slave pen, where it had reported spread-eagle Fourth-of-July speeches side by side with calls for "likely young negroes," it must proclaim the year of jubilee. These old cuts of runaway slaves must not melt in the fervent heat of the indignation of God and man until they have advertised another class of runaways.

There is poetic justice in making this old type tell the world that God is faithful and true, that He heard the prayers of His saints, wrung out by it in agony when the loved, and soon to be lost, were thereby offered for the Southern market. The cries of the oppressed did enter into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth; and the year of His redeemed is come. Thank God old type! thank God, that the slave is free, and will soon vote, here in Washington; and in every State in this Union, without bowing to his former master, and saying, "by your leave, Sir!"

Thank God, old type, that all men are created free, with equal right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Thank God that black men have rights, which white men dare not disregard; and that the old time, lording master is now the fugitive and the vagabond—the perjurer and the rebel, while the old time, crushed and bleeding slave lifts his dark brow to heaven radiant with the light of unfaltering loyalty, of heroic valor, and generous forbearance toward his former oppressor. There, Old Type, we knew you would do it! and do you not feel better, now that you have begun to do works meet for repentance? Now that the dust and cobwebs, and the darkness of your past life are gone, the sand picked out of your I's and your p's and q's in order? Will not we (you and I having traveled by such strange paths, to meet and work together at last), will not we talk to them?—to them, the unrepenting sinners, who seek to replunge this nation back into the gulf of God's displeasure and invoke the direst wrath.

Maybe God will grant us a little of His spirit to breathe upon these dry bones which lie around about; for He maketh the foolish to confound the wise sometimes; and none can say "mine own arm brought salvation." Well, we will work in faith and hope, and thank God for the privilege of working.

GEN. GRANT'S FATHER.

Returning from the War Department about two weeks ago, we reached the Seventh street junction in time to see a car leave. Trying not to feel tired we leaned on a tree to wait for the next car. Quite a number of people were waiting as usual, and after some moments a tall man, apparently about sixty-five years old, singled us out, and stepping up began asking questions about the streets and cars. He was slightly bowed, and had a rather tall, black hat drawn well down on his head. His voice and manner at once recalled him, on whose knees we sat in the long time ago, to hear the wonderful story of that little pig, that always went to market like a brave big brother, and the little squealer who never could find his way home. The whole manner of this good old man was so different from that of so many old men we meet, and who always remind us of a placard board, with its tattered remnants of old and new gaudy announcements; for we are ever at a loss to know whether their uncertain gait, and half imbecile, half impertinent stare is more the record of a late debauch, or the sin of forty years ago. This man, on the contrary, looked like an old family bible with its well worn leaves and brightened clasps. He had never made a sharp bargain—never found out that this world is very wicked, for his world had been full of faith and truth.

In a few moments we had become confidential; and we were thinking of offering our services as escort to the Navy Yard where he, a stranger wished to go. This could not well be done without an introduction, and we had no card so handed him a Prospectus, saying: "I would like you to know me, that is my name."

Without looking at the name he peered kindly into our face and said:

"And I would like you to know me. My name is Grant. I am the father of General Grant."

How sorry we were to own that we had never seen his son. Wonder if Ulysses is good and pure and noble enough, to be worthy to be that old man's son! We have not in years seen any one who so impressed us with the noblest work of God, a good honest man. He told us all about his dear, old wife at home, that they were well and strong—had brought up six children, of whom Ulysses was least promising; and have lost two by consumption, since the war began. He thinks it would not be well to make Ulysses President, for there are a great many men any of whom would make a better President than he. We were glad to learn that Ulysses was a dull boy, who never became bright, because it favors a fancy of ours, to-wit: that it is well for the world that smart children seldom live to grow up. God bless the dear, good old man! How sublimely great he is in his single-minded honesty! He must have spent his life very near to God, and the power of thinking in straight lines, so wonderfully displayed in General Grant's report, is a very natural outgrowth from the straightforward, moral honesty of such parentage.

While we talked, a gentleman who knew Mr. Grant came up, and we left them together—parting fervently as though we had been friends for years.

Sorghum Convention at Warren, Ill.

There will be a Sorghum Convention held at Warren, Jo Daviess county, Ill., on Friday, Jan. 5, 1866, to which all interested in the sorghum cane enterprise either as producers, consumers or manufacturers, are cordially invited to attend. Manufacturers of sorghum machinery are earnestly requested to be present with models of their machines. A large and commodious hall has been procured for the use of the convention. We expect a large attendance of the people of the Northwest. Essays and scientific men have been invited to address the convention upon the subjects of seed, time of planting, method of cultivation, manner of working up the cane syrup and sugar. Specimens of syrups, seeds, and models of mill and evaporators are expected to be on exhibition. A Union Sorgo Society will be organized and officers elected for the ensuing year. Delegates to the State Sorgo Convention will be appointed.

B. Lampshair, Thomas Backus, W. Lent, S. Baber, A. Way, Walter Westfall, Carey Howell, and others.

Chicago, Galena, Freeport, Dixon, Darlington, Mineral Point, Monroe and Polo papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. [illegible] C. H. SCRIVEN & CO., Advertising Agents, 51 Dearborn street, are authorized Agents to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all other leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

INSURANCE AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Desiring to secure eligible Offices for next year, are invited to look at those in the [illegible] Church Block, the leases of several of which will expire by the first of May. Satisfactory references will be required of strangers. Apply in the building, at Room 7, (up stairs). J. G. HAMILTON.

OCCUPATION AT YOUR HOMES. [illegible] HOPKINS & BROWN, 641 Broadway, New York.

NEW STYLES OF New Years Calling Cards, At J. HALLIDAY'S, 85 Washington Street.

ARRIVAL OF MADAME ALWIN, the GREAT FRENCH ASTROLOGIST. [illegible]

AT NEW CLOAK STORE, No. 118 South Clark Street. Ladies will find the Cheapest Cloaks selling For $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00, Worth $20.00, $25.00 and $30.00. [illegible]

$5.00 Reward. [illegible] JEVNE & ALMINI, 130 and 132 Clark street.

TAX SALE.

[illegible]

THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY [illegible] Dubuque, Dec. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

ALLEN & MACKEY, Successors to F. Palmer, Being unable to obtain a store adequate to accommodate their business on Lake street, have leased for a term of years the large and spacious building known as Bryan Hall, (making the largest and most magnificent Carpet Salesroom in the world,) where they are now offering a very extensive and complete stock of Carpets, Bedding, Feathers, CURTAIN GOODS, Paper Hangings, Upholstery, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [illegible] BRYAN HALL, No. 80 So. CLARK St., Opposite the Court House.

DALTON'S KNITTING MACHINE. The most practical and simple family Knitting Machine in use. Send stamp for circular. Address DORLAND & HATHAWAY, P. O. Box 2053, Chicago, Sales Room No. 3 Cobb Building, 122 Dearborn Street. Local Agents Wanted.

FINE FURS AT AUCTION. We will sell the entire stock on hand, belonging to [illegible] Lake Street, commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 26, at 10 a. m. and continuing from day to day, morning and afternoon, until the whole is sold. Sale Positive and Without Reserve. HORNE & ANDREWS, Auctioneers, Office N. E. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

Now is Your Time TO BUY! As Goods of All Kinds are Advancing! GREAT BARGAINS NOW OFFERED. Receive Monday FROM AUCTION, CHOICE GOODS for the Holidays, which will be sold 25 to 50 per cent. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION. JUST RECEIVED. Large assortment of DRESS GOODS, which will be sold 15 cents per yard less than any other house in this city DARE sell them. Having determined to give customers the benefit of my late large auction purchases, I have this day MARKED DOWN All goods in store—not alone in one department, but throughout my entire stock. Having removed every barrier in the way of effecting a sale, all will do well to call early and secure the GREAT BARGAINS Now Offered. I shall not allow my stock to be broken. RECEIVING CHOICE GOODS FROM AUCTION, DAILY, I am enabled to offer a saving of at least 25 per cent. to all who favor me with their custom. REMEMBER THE CHEAP STORE, 188 RANDOLPH STREET. Three doors west of Court House.

C. H. MARSLAND.

KIMBALL'S PIANO-FORTE DEPOT! 63 Washington St., WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR F. C. Lighte & Co., Hallet, Davis & Co., J. & C. Fischer, Newton & Co., And other Boston and New York Manufacturers. Sole Agent of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS. Pianos To Rent. Old Pianos Taken in Exchange for New. Address all letters W. W. KIMBALL, Opera House, Chicago, Ill.

COAL LANDS FOR SALE! I will sell my farm, containing 323 acres, 1½ miles northwest of the village of Gardner, and 60 miles from Chicago, on the C. A. & St. L. R. R. [illegible] Price $40 Per Acre. [illegible] J. F. BENSON, By order of the owner on the premises, E. BROWN, Gardner, Grundy County, Ill.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY is now offered to competent persons who are desirous of working so as to MAKE MONEY RAPIDLY. [illegible] AS AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED SINGER SEWING MACHINE. [illegible]

CHARTER WANTED. Wanted to purchase a Charter with Mining Rights. Apply at Fourth National Bank to S. A. BRIGGS.

C. P. ADAMS & CO., GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 29 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

New Advertisements.

CHRISTMAS GOODS! RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT MATSON & HOES, Wholesale & Retail Jewellers, 117 Lake Street. We now have the Largest and Most Beautiful Variety of Presentation and Holiday Goods [illegible] MATSON & HOES, 117 LAKE STREET.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Confectionery, Preserves, Canned Fruits, Jellies, Pickles, Catsups, Poultry, Game, &c. A Fresh Stock for the Holidays, at WALLACE & CO'S 58 State Street.

S—T—1860—X. DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. [illegible] P. H. DRAKE & CO., 21 Park Row, New York.

DRESSED HOGS, DRESSED HOGS. Liberal advances made on DRESSED HOGS. [illegible] Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions, And all kinds of Country Produce. PARKER, CULTON & SPRAGUE, Office No. 12, Chamber of Commerce.

HOLIDAY GOODS. JOHN RAMSAY'S MALT ISLAY SCOTCH WHISKY [illegible] BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY, PURE BRANDY, PORT AND SHERRY WINES, for medicinal purposes. HEIDSIECK & CO'S CHAMPAGNE. [illegible] L. MEAD, 70 Wabash-avenue.

For Holiday Presents! A very large and choice lot of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AT COST, at APPLEBY'S GREAT FRAME STORE, [illegible]

SOMETHING NEW. Greatest Novelty in Paper Goods yet made. Gardiner's Patent Paper Shirt Bosom. For sale by LEONARD BROS. & CO., [illegible] 90 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

LIEUT-GEN. GRANT'S REPORT, Beadle's Dime Citizen's Edition, CLEAR TYPE, GOOD PAPER, CONVENIENT FORM. [illegible] BEADLE & CO., Publishers, No. 118 William-st., N. Y.

Grapes and Tomatoes. Fresh Catawba Grapes, in splendid order. Also, Tomatoes by the gallon. For sale at CHICAGO FRUIT HOUSE, 107 STATE STREET.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, General Commission Merchants, SALT, WATER-LIME AND STUCCO. [illegible] Office, No. 178 South Water-st., corner of LaSalle, Chicago.

MANN & CO'S OYSTER DEPOT, 58 State street. Fresh Oysters Received Daily. WALLACE & CO.

TRADER'S INSURANCE CO. [illegible]

UNDERWOOD & CO., General Commission Merchants, Corner LaSalle and Washington streets. [illegible]

HAY & CO. STAR OYSTERS Received daily, 168 and 170 So. Water-st.

COGSWELL & MITCHELL, No. 40 LaSalle Street, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

DRESSED HOGS, DRESSED HOGS, DRESSED HOGS. [illegible] BATES, STORM & CO., 219 South Water-st.

OIL AND CANDLES. [illegible] FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., No. 3 Board of Trade Building, South Water street.

A CARD. DR. KENDALL calls the attention of his friends and the public to [illegible]

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress. Sold by all Druggists. Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

PURCHASING AGENCY! [illegible]

THE OLD ESTABLISHED [illegible] WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts from Sales of the Chicago Daily Newspapers.

OFFICIAL.

Name of Paper.	Year Ending May 1, 1865.
TRIBUNE	$370,270
Times	160,000
Journal	100,000
Post	50,000
CHICAGO TRIBUNE	$370,270
Times, Journal and Post combined	310,000

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Has the Republican party force and principle enough to complete the work of the abolition of slavery, or is it about to divide, leaving that work half done, and liable to be worse than undone? Mr. Seward has issued his proclamation that slavery has been constitutionally abolished, and the country is expected to go into extacies over the announcement. The country coolly takes a pinch of snuff, reads the black codes of the Southern States, recalls social history for six months past, and tells Mr. Seward his proclamation is not worth the paper on which it is written. Slavery is not abolished; the colored race have merely been outlawed. Instead of each slave being the property of one master, as heretofore, the entire four millions of slaves are the property of the eight millions of masters as a class. The whites have monopolized all the rights of citizenship, of owning or leasing land, bearing arms for self-defence, of adjusting rates of wages for labor, of declaring, trying and punishing crimes, of deciding all questions and differences before courts and juries, of regulating the negro's employments and his mode and measure of redress for injuries, in short all that the exclusive right to vote and make laws, enables a slaveholding class to do. A third of the population of the South are merely lifted from the lowest of all kinds of slavery, into that ameliorated form of slavery which the villeins of ancient England, the serfs of recent Russia, the Helots of Greece or the Hebrews under the rule of the Pharaohs were subjected to. They are the slaves of the State. Their taskmasters are the Legislature, Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace, or the roving bands of irresponsible "regulators," who may assume to take the place of the lawful authorities. But now, as under the state of absolute slavery, the colored population, as a whole, have no rights which the white population are bound to respect. If the whites choose to enact that a negro shall have the right to live, it is the right of the white man so to enact that is respected, not the inherent right of the negro to live. So of all other "rights" that may be extended to the negro.

The fundamental doctrine which underlies all Southern society to-day, and which forms the basis of the President's policy of reconstruction, is that the negro is not by inherent right a citizen, and that he has no rights which white men are bound to respect. This is the theory of President Johnson, of Senators Doolittle, Cowan, and of Representative Raymond. This is the faith of all Copperheads and rebels. It is the faith in which slavery was conceived and the rebellion born. Every Republican, who is such from principle, denies it *toto coelo*.

But there are a few Republicans who have no republicanism in them—mere white-washed Copperheads, with whom politics are a game, and principles a stock in trade with which to buy office. Such think that the mission of the party is accomplished when they are elected to office. Between the honest Republicans on the one side (and they are represented by nine-tenths of the party in both houses of Congress) and these "white-washed" Democrats, Copperheads and rebels on the other, the contest is now impending. It is one of vast importance. If the Republicans shall succeed, equal laws and justice to all men, secured by admitting all men into the body politic, will end slavery forever. There will be no room for the formation of sectional parties, Northern or Southern, for the entire people, North and South, will stand on a perfect political equality. There will be nothing of slavery left to abolish, no sectional evil to form the basis of sectional strife, but the nation will be homogeneous and all her people will be free.

On the contrary, if the honest and true men of this country shall fail or falter in the coming trial of their strength, if the President's proslavery reconstruction policy shall be permitted to succeed, if the rebel whites of the South get back into the commonwealth, and the loyal colored men of the South and North shall be left out, outlawed and rejected as a slave race, a pariah caste, a doomed and condemned people, then will sectional parties, founded on these sectional wrongs and bitterness, again arise and continue their political warfare until it shall culminate in another civil war like the last. It matters little to the fate of the African race in America whether the Republican party shall betray the work of emancipation into the hands of its enemies or not. If they betray the trust, new parties will be formed to maintain it. But if the Republican party shall be divided, the petty faction which goes astray after false Gods must bear the burden and the responsibility. Never was a party more true at heart to the great democratic principles of equal justice to all men, than are the earnest Republicans of to-day in their efforts to complete and insure the work of emancipation.

FEEDING THE ARMIES.

We give in another column the report of Commissary General Eaton, which shows how our armies were fed during the great Rebellion. It is the briefest of the Department reports thus far, but contains the proposition to make hereafter a full, and what cannot fail to be, valuable exhibit of the total quantity of each article of subsistence stores purchased year by year during the four years of the war. The present document is therefore only broadly suggestive of the immense magnitude of the operations of this Bureau, and in this respect stands as the sequel, and in no small degree the secret of the just published report of heavy expenditure in the Quartermaster's Department. To follow our late immense armies with their supplies, and to have earned throughout the vicissitudes of four great campaigns the praise, that in no instance, has an army movement failed through inability of the Commissaries to meet all proper requirements, is an achievement which, divided between the Departments, (that which provided and that which transported these stores,) leaves ample credit for each, and the history of the war from all sources confirms the truth of the statement. It deserves to be here said that, at certain times of extra pressure upon the sympathy of the loyal public in behalf of this or that noble voluntary channel of aid to our soldiers, injustice has been done by implication to the promptness and thoroughness of the Department, which has been throughout the war the staple and chief source of supply of the army, and without which it could not have moved a step.

The only figures given in this report of Gen. Eaton, indicative of the immense labor of his Department, are contained in the suggestive fact that during 1863 seven thousand commissary packages per day were shipped from the main depots of stores at New York city, and in the year following, from the same point, a daily average of only a few hundred less. It is in this respect that the proposed statistical exhibit will form a valuable addition to the mercantile and business figures of the country during the war, for there were other important depots of supply East and West, as it was the wise policy of the Department to buy in the principal markets, and everywhere by advertisement for sealed proposals. An item [illegible] successful economizing of expenditure is conveyed in the substantial sum stated to be realized from the hides, tallow, and refuse of slaughtered army beeves—a little over one and a quarter million dollars, in the four years of the war. The liberality of our issue of army rations is to be no way more striking [illegible] than in the large "Savings" fund, in every case resulting from the excess of the supply to hospitals and prison camps, none [illegible] used and food working out being able to dispose of the full army ration. A reference in support of this fact is made in this report, showing that in the case of the prisoners the resulting "savings" fund amounted to nearly two million dollars.

The close of the war found the Department fully supplied, and there has been no call to exhaust the appropriation of the year. Unlike some of the departments its stock in hand is perishable and must be disposed of. Still more unlike its associate bureaux its functions are as available in peace as in war, and especially in the peace following our late struggle which finds the South filled with white and colored victims of the ravages of the rebellion. Every loyal citizen will rejoice that the Commissary Department has full storehouses of food and is dispensing their contents to these unfortunate sufferers of [illegible]

When Gen. Eaton speaks in most feeling terms. The report, which we must again characterize as noticeable for the brief reference it makes to its most important branch of our army service, closes by the concise presentation of Department history, showing the mode of its expansion to meet the growing demands upon it. It is proper to remark that the Commissary Department has been remarkably free from charges of corruption against its officers, although the opportunities for fraud have been very considerable.

GEN. SCHURZ'S REPORT.

Major General Carl Schurz, by direction of the President, has spent six months in a tour through the South inspecting minutely the condition of society, and more especially the actual *status* of the freedmen, their behavior and the treatment they are receiving at the hands of their late masters. He has also looked closely into the process of "reconstruction," and carefully gauged and tested the loyalty to the Union professed by the masses of the subjugated rebels. His report is by far the ablest, most thorough and exhaustive yet made on the condition of Southern society. It is a document that will command a wide perusal and general acceptance. No officer in our army is better qualified to make a complete and trustworthy *expose* of things as they are in the South. He is not the man to be hoodwinked and overreached by the smooth words insinuated by the Southern aristocracy into the ear of Federal officials of high degree who go among them. General Schurz has not formed his opinions on the observations of a week, speeding by rail from one city to another, nor on the *ex parte* statements of interested parties, intent on deception and concealment of the truth. He gave six months to the investigation, and collected his proofs from every quarter and every class of people, and verified by the evidence of his senses the facts from which he deduced his conclusions. He states the condition of the freedmen and the designs of the ex-rebels, with an epigrammatic conciseness and force that must arrest and fix public attention. He says at the conclusion of his report:

> "The loyalty of the masses and most of the leaders of the Southern people consists in submission to a necessity. Emancipation of the slaves is submitted to only in so far as chattel slavery in form could not be kept up, but although the freedman is no longer considered the property of an individual master, he is considered the slave of society, and all independent State legislation will show a tendency to make him such."

This contains the gist of the whole matter. The ex-rebels have submitted to a necessity, and have relinquished their claims on the freedmen as their individual property, but they are now at work in making him the slave of society. The form of the bondage merely is changed. The colored citizens are becoming the slaves of political corporations instead of the slaves of particular individuals.

The late masters have agreed with each other to own the blacks in partnership hereafter. To this end, we find them in several conquered States enacting black codes, containing conditions and restrictions as stifling and deadly to Republican Liberty as the atmosphere of the black hole of Calcutta was to physical life. The colored citizens are forbidden to own, purchase or lease land, or to buy the hut they live in. They are forbidden to testify in the courts where a white man is the wrong-doer. They are forbidden to follow any trade or business until first permitted by special license; they are forbidden to bargain for the rate of wages they shall work for, or to leave their employer's service when cheated or maltreated; or to go beyond the boundaries of his land without written permission. They are not to send their children to schools which their own money support. The ex-rebels cannot brook or tolerate the idea of the colored people learning to read, write and cypher. Knowledge to a "nigger" is a dangerous tool, for knowledge is *power*. Such is the spirit in which the conquered rebels have accepted the emancipation decree, and such are the practical workings of Mr. Johnson's patent reconstruction scheme. The black man having been delivered by President Lincoln from chattel bondage under individual white men, is now being made the "slave of society" under the auspices of his successor.

Gen. Schurz says that these attempts on the part of the ex-rebels to deprive the negro of his rights as a freedman may result in bloody collisions, and will certainly plunge Southern society into restless fluctuations and an anarchical condition. He thinks "it will hardly be possible to secure freedmen against an oppressive class-legislation and private persecution, unless he be endowed with a certain measure of political power."

And to this same conclusion the public opinion of the great loyal North is irresistably coming, and President Johnson would act wisely in accommodating his old Southern pro-slavery prejudices to the logic of events and the march of republican ideas.

THE REFORM CAUSE IN IRELAND.

Before us lie a series of resolutions adopted at a conference of Irish members of Parliament, held on the 5th and 6th December instant, in the City Hall, Dublin. Twenty-three members in all were present, including members from Wexford, Kings, Kilkenny, Meath, Louth, Tipperary, Longford, Tralee, Cork, Westmeath, Cork City, Waterford, Clonmel, Sligo, Wexford Borough, Carlow, Athlone and Drogheda.

The first two resolutions were devoted to the land question, and recommended a bill "providing adequate compensation for all tenants' improvements." A subsequent resolution calls the attention of the Government to the fact that Ireland "does not, like England and Scotland, possess the advantages of a powerful middle class and fully developed manufacturing and commercial resources, and which, moreover, is exhausted by an enormous annual drain in the shape of absentee rents and the expenditure of a large portion of our public revenue in England." The resolutions therefore call for wise and fostering legislation, which shall develop the wealth of the country, and the industry and enterprise of the people. Ireland is a standing illustration of the fact that when a people possessed of both agricultural and manufacturing resources allow their manufactures to be broken down, their agriculture must speedily follow in the wake. Two steps would now alleviate the prostrate condition of Irish industry, one to stimulate the revival of the ancient Irish manufactures by relieving them for a stated period from a portion of the ordinary taxation, the other, to abolish the laws of primogeniture, and pass such other laws as would ultimately secure a division of the land among small freeholders. By so doing the subdivision would soon get down to a point where the income would not sustain the owner in living abroad and so "absenteeism" the eternal curse of Ireland would be brought to an end.

The third and fourth resolutions are levelled not at the principle of uniting church and state, as they ought to be, but at the Church of England.

They declare:

> "That the appropriation of the ecclesiastical revenues of this kingdom to the support of the Church of a small minority of the population is an injustice—is opposed to the principles of religious equality—and is an intolerable grievance which should be terminated, and that it is the duty of the Government to give its most energetic aid to secure the just and prompt settlement of this question."

Our readers will heartily sympathize with this resolution when they learn that the Established Church in Ireland, though the number of persons connected with it amounts to only about eighty thousand, enjoys revenues amounting to £800,000 per annum. In addition to these enormous revenues amounting to £[illegible] annum [illegible] connected with it, about £1,000,000 have been voted out of the public exchequer during the past fifty years for the erection of churches and glebe houses, and for glebe lands. In 1833 there were 860 parishes, all of which combined could not muster, all told, fifty Episcopalian inhabitants. Yet from these parishes the Episcopalian clergy drew an income of £58,000 a year, or more than £1,000 per annum to the clergy for each supposed attendant on their ministrations! In 151 of these parishes the Established Church had not a single adherent. We presume these figures remain essentially unaltered to-day. "In the Church of England," says Earl Russell in his "Essay on the English Constitution," "there are four Archbishops and eighteen Bishops whose united income is estimated at £185,700 a year. But besides this acknowledged income, the revenue the Irish Church draws from fines is enormous. Their landed property is immense." If we examine where these revenues go, we find that the system of primogeniture having left some 30,000 younger sons of the aristocracy and nobility of England and Ireland to be provided for, by some dishonest means the swindle is accomplished in part by entering them in "the Church," and bestowing upon them these easy livings in which the incumbent is exempted by society from all other labor than the conversion of souls, and is exempted by necessity from the conversion of souls as there are none to be converted. Perhaps the nearest approximation possible to a proof of the total depravity of some men would be found in the fact that after having perused the liturgy and the prayer book, they could still consent to accept these salaries drawn by taxation from a famine-ridden and unwilling people for performing the duties of rector of the Established Church in Ireland.

The remaining resolutions "recognize the willingness shown by the Government to meet the just claims of the Roman Catholics on the subject of University Education," and demand that the Catholic University be put on a footing of perfect equality with the other colleges. They endorse the denominational system of education, and demand "that such alterations should be made in the present rules applicable to the ordinary schools as will effectually prevent all danger of proselytism, or of any child receiving any religious instruction in the creed of his parents."

We recently called the attention of the Fenians to the great power their organization would derive from making common cause with the democratic ultra [illegible] of Great Britain, [illegible] effort to republicanize or revolutionize the British Government. These resolutions confirm our suggestions by affirming the unity of interest between the common people of Ireland and of England. They say:

> "That inasmuch as the 'advanced' section of the English Liberal party largely share our political views, and sympathize with our efforts, we are anxious to co-operate with them in anything calculated to advance our common interests, and hope for their assistance in the promotion of measures beneficial to Ireland."

The last resolution "cordially recognizes and warmly advocates the justice and expediency of extending the franchise under proper safeguards." Thus, in Ireland and America, the party of progress strike the same key note.

VENTILATION.

The calamity chronicled in our columns yesterday, by which six young and robust men, came to their death by suffocation, has hardly a parallel in the annals of fatality. Deaths by accident are not so unusual as to excite astonishment, but death in the form is so rare that we are appalled to see how trivial an occurrence may lead to such dreadful consequences. A gas fitter puts a cap on the end of a pipe, terminating in a sleeping apartment. He makes a bungling job of it. He goes his way, and after some years, while six laboring men are slumbering under that tube, the cap falls to the floor. In a moment the room is filled with carburetted hydrogen, which the unconscious sleepers inhale, and like Sennacharib's host "when they awoke in the morning they were all dead men." There is a strange mystery about the case. When they went to bed that cap was, to all appearances, securely in its place. The smallest aperture would then have given them warning—would have driven them out of the room. The last of the six did not retire to this his last sleep, till after midnight. Of all times, it would seem that the hours between midnight and sunrise were those in which a disturbance was least likely to occur, to dislocate that important piece of metal. Yet something did occur to expel the cap from its fastenings, and the horrible result is before us.

It is easy to inveigh against the unknown gas-fitter. Probably he was to blame. Probably the crime of slaying these six men lies at his door, but we arrive at that only by inference. Yet it is plain that the simplest means of ventilation would have saved the lives of the victims. Ventilation is not the exclusive privilege of the rich. It is more generally the privilege of the poor, whose tenements oftener abound in broken windows and ill-fastened doors than those of their well-to-do neighbors. Of course no foresight could have anticipated the fatality which occurred, but it is most amazing that six persons, in any walk of life, could have consented to occupy the same small sleeping apartment, without letting the air of heaven in to refresh their abused lungs. The night in which the accident occurred was not especially cold. Nothing but sodden ignorance of the first laws of health—laws known to the brute creation by instinct—could have induced these men to lie down together without raising a window or opening a door. It is sad, indeed, that so many persons should be obliged to sleep in one room. It is sadder still that among so many not one was aware that he was committing suicide by breathing the exhalations of his companions, and murdering them by giving them his own in exchange.

If this strange calamity shall have the effect to teach people, who would not otherwise know it, the use of atmospheric air for human lungs, it will not be without its important and salutary lesson.

STATE OF COLORADO.

Personnel of the Government.

Convention Framed August 12th—Adopted September 5th—Election for State Officers November 14th—Legislature Assembled December 12th, 1865.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor—William Gilpin, Republican.
Lieut. Governor—George A. Hinsdale, Dem.
Secretary of State—Josiah H. Gest, Republican.
Treasurer—Alexander W. Atkins, Republican.
Sup't Public Instruction—Rufus K. Frisbee, Republican.
Attorney General—U. B. Holloway, Republican.
[All elected for two years from the first Monday in January, 1866.]

SUPREME COURT.

William R. Gorsline, Republican, on all tickets.
Allen A. Bradford, Republican, also on Democratic ticket.
J. Bright Smith, Republican, on straight ticket.
[To draw for terms of one, two and three years, successors to be elected for three years.]

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

John Evans, of Denver City, Republican.
Jerome B. Chaffee, of Central City, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

George M. Chilcott, of Pueblo county, Rep.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Lieut. Gov. Hinsdale, President *ex-officio*.
1st District—(Weld, Larimer and Boulder counties)—Leander M. Black, Republican.
2d District—(Arapahoe and Douglas counties)—Charles A. Cook and L. McLafin, Republicans.
3d District—(Gilpin county)—A. G. Langford, Republican; T. Whitcomb and L. L. Bedell, Democrats.
4th District—(Clear Creek and Jefferson counties)—W. H. Loveland, Democrat.
5th District—(Park county)—James Castello, Republican.
6th District—(Summit county)—Adam B. Cooper, Republican.
7th District—(Lake county)—H. H. De Mary, Republican.
8th District—(Fremont, Pueblo, El Paso and Huerfano counties)—John W. Henry, Democrat.
9th District—(Conejos county)—Jesus Maria Velasquez, Republican.
10th District—(Costilla county)—J. L. Gaspar, Republican.
[To draw for terms of one and two years, successors to be elected each year for two years.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon. D. P. Wilson, of Fremont county, Speaker.
1st District—(Weld and Larimer counties)—A. Lumry, Republican.
2d District—(Arapahoe and Douglas counties)—D. G. Peabody, R. D. Hatton, George H. Greenslit, William Garrison, Republicans.
3d District—(Boulder county)—A. Wright, Republican.
4th District—(Jefferson county)—T. C. Bergin, Republican.
5th District—(Boulder and Gilpin counties)—D. H. Nichols, Republican.
6th District—(Gilpin county)—A. Mercer and Isaac Whicher, Republicans; Stephen Goodall and L. W. Chase, Democrats.
7th District—(Clear Creek county)—B. R. Colvin, Chas. B. Patterson, Republicans.
8th District—(Summit county)—Joseph A. Pierce and Aaron Hopkins, Republicans.
9th District—(Park county)—George W. Lechner, Charles L. Hall, Republicans.
10th District—(Lake county)—Thomas Kemp, Democrat; J. C. Hughs, Republican.
11th District—(Conejos and Costilla counties)—Jose Gabriel Martinez, Pedro Lobato, and Pedro Aragon, Republicans.
12th District—Huerfano County—Mat. Riddleberger, Democrat.
13th District—Fremont County—D. P. Wilson, Republican.
14th District—Pueblo and El Paso Counties—George A. Bute, Republican.

RECAPITULATION.

	Republicans.	Democrats.	Total.
Senate	9	4	13
House	22	4	26

Republican majority on joint ballot......23

The Constitution provides for annual sessions of the Legislature, and for an increase of membership to not exceeding 25 in the Senate and 75 in the House. The present Legislature is to provide for a census, to be taken at once, as a basis of Legislative apportionment. The district arrangement under which this Legislature was elected is the same as that for the territory. The Legislature is now in session at Golden City, fifteen miles west of Denver. The official year begins with the first Monday of January in each year.

Official Vote of Nevada.

The following is the official vote of Nevada, Nov. 7th, for member of Congress, the candidates being Delos R. Ashley, Republican, and Henry K. Mitchell, Democrat:—

	Ashley.	Mitchell.	Total.
Churchill	41	69	110
Douglas	166	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	72	[illegible]
Humboldt	119	23	142
Lyon	319	116	435
Lander	499	774	873
Nye	78	26	104
Ormsby	[illegible]	143	603
Storey	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,8[illegible]
Washoe and Roop	299	197	496
Total	3,891	3,315	5,907

Ashley's majority 1,671

A Bit of War History—Lee's Surrender Premeditated.

The following passage is from the forthcoming volume of Pollard's Southern history of "The Fourth Year of the War:"

"There can be no doubt in history that General Lee in taking his army away from Richmond and Petersburg, had decided, in his own mind, upon the hopelessness of the war, and had predetermined its surrender. The most striking proof of this is, that on his retreat there was no order published against straggling—a thing unprecedented in all deliberate and strategic retreats—and nothing whatever done to maintain discipline. The men were not animated by the style of general orders usual on such occasions. They straggled and deserted almost at will. An idea ran through the Virginia troops that with the abandonment of Richmond the war was hopeless, and that they would be justified in refusing to fight outside the limits of their State. Nothing was done to check the notorious circulation of this notion in the army. The Virginia troops scattered off to their homes at almost every mile of the route. We have seen that Pickett was left with only a handful of men. Some of the brigade commanders had not hesitated to advise their men that the war was virtually over, and that they had better go home and 'make crops.'

"But there are other proofs, besides the omission of the measures against straggling usual on retreats, that Gen. Lee had previsaged a surrender of his army. He carried off from Petersburg and Richmond all the transportation of his army, sufficient, perhaps, for 100,000 men, certainly largely in excess of the actual needs of the retreat. The excessive number of Virginia troops who were permitted to drop out of the ranks and return to their homes, shows very well that there was no firm purpose to carry the war out of the limits of that State. Prisoners taken on the retreat invariably reported that the army was soon to be halted for a surrender; and General Custis Lee, when captured by the enemy, is alleged to have made the same revelation of his father's designs."

Herman Kreismann.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 21, 1865.

Among the confirmations made this week was that of Mr. Kreismann, of Chicago, late Secretary of Legation at Berlin, as United States Consul to that city. The nomination of Von Vanderbelt for that position was dropped on account of his not being a citizen of the United States. Mr. Kreismann, [illegible] secretary is a manner highly satisfactory to the Minister and the State Department, of which his appointment to the Consulship is appropriate recognition.

THE RAILROAD MONOPOLISTS.

A Letter from Whiteside County—How Chicago Interests are Injured and the Country Oppressed.

Iroquois County on the Extortion—He Revolts Upon the Farming Interest—A St. Paul Account of the Upper Mississippi Railroad and Steamer Combination.

A LETTER FROM WHITESIDE COUNTY.

STERLING, Ill., Dec. 17, 1865.

Editors Tribune:

It may not be out of place to let you know that when you say the merchants of Chicago are more immediately interested and concerned in the present railroad extortion and will ultimately be the greatest loosers, you state only what a trip through this section will convince any one is true, and I am firmly of the opinion that this feeling will openly spread throughout the greater part of this State and Iowa.

Your correspondent at Bloomington told your people the truth in his letter from the recent convention when he reverted to this subject.

There was a time when every man in the country tributary to Chicago felt a just pride in her magic growth and material prosperity. Your politics and public enterprise had their friends and enemies, and their principles and feasibility were duly discussed.

You ask what has wrought this great change. Let me inform you to the best of my ability, and as I understand it.

For all your prosperity and commercial greatness, you are to a large extent indebted to the farmers of the Northwest.

Your marble blocks, and increasing wealth and population attest that fabulous incomes and enormous profits are the sure results of a short residence in your city, and sometimes made out of very small capital.

Almost every town in the West has lost some of its shrewdest and best business men, who chafed under the slow gains of legitimate business. They moved to your city and almost invariably soon became rich.

We have seen the incomes of your merchants and railroad men stated at hundreds of thousands of dollars each, while the same class of men were hardly making a living back in the country.

We believe no city on this continent has so many men who subsist and make money from the productions of the farmer, as Chicago.

You have your railroad men who get the lion's share first, then come your numerous inspectors, elevators, use of cars, commission men, cattle yards and many other gauntlets that our producer has to run, all getting a little, until the farmer, who has sweat and toiled the long hot summer day, aided by his wife and children, sees his whole crop nearly consumed by these men, who disobey God's solemn injunction "to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow." Last, though not least, by any means, comes your aristocratic and powerful Board of Trade. They foster and protect all their stockholders, and allow a set of gamblers in produce to stop the shipment until our warehouses are filled to overflowing, and honest buyers are driven to other markets.

Had grain been allowed to take its natural channels, millions of bushels that are now worth comparatively nothing, would have gone forward last fall at good prices.

Your Board of Trade regulated the currency of the whole West and gave us greenbacks. We believe that if your city did not lie helpless at the mercy of these railroad extortionists, that same Board of Trade could speedily remedy the evils we complain of. To that extent are we ruled by monopolies, that thousands of families in the county to-day, are suffering for fuel on account of the high price, made so by the combined efforts of your railroads and coal dealers.

When we note the extravagance of your Board of Trade buildings, and all the men who live off from the merchants and farmers of the West, and their immense incomes, we naturally come to the conclusion that some one is paying for all these.

Is it, Messrs. Editors, but natural that we should come to the conclusion that Chicago and her business men are our worst enemies; that you prosper, while we grow poor. We believe you possess, as a city, the power to stop the evils we complain of, if you could only exercise them, but inasmuch as you do not, and we fear cannot or will not, necessity compels us to seek a market elsewhere.

We in this county are determined to submit no longer. Rock River affords us an outlet that can be made available with slight expense. A fine steamer has been running to this place nearly all summer, and it is settled that with a small outlay it can be made navigable the whole summer.

Another spring will see such a tide setting down the Mississippi river as has never been seen before. By directing our attention that way, we have the advantage of the markets all along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, all by steam, and always the cheapest lines upon which goods or produce can be shipped.

Goods from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh can be shipped cheaper by this route next season than through Chicago.

We make the prediction that unless something is done speedily to check this feeling against your city, and remedy the evils we complain of, the days of rapid growth for Chicago are ended. *The people are aroused, and they will be heard and felt.*

Truly yours,

A MERCHANT.

FROM IROQUOIS COUNTY.

Iroquois Co., Dec. 16, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

We are rejoiced, in this section of the State that you have opened your columns to the complaints of the groaning people, who have so long borne the oppressions of the great railroad monopolies of this State. It was well that you lifted your voice against eastern exactions, but it is better to begin at home, and let the cry echo from our illimitable prairies to the seaboard, and then let the toiling operatives, who consume our wheat, corn, beef and pork, send the echo back.

You have well said that they were "killing the goose that laid the golden egg." We, in this region, have long felt the "killing" hand upon our throats. The Illinois Central has ground our very life out of us.

In the first place, they sold their lands for double what nine-tenths of the settlers could afford to pay. The consequence was, that after struggling against the difficulties incident to the making a new farm, and unfavorable seasons, many of the settlers having expended capital enough, in improvements, to have paid for the lands at more than a fair valuation, were obliged to seek a new contract with the company, or abandon their homes, and lose the labor of these four or five years, besides their outlays of cash. Many lost their all in this last resort. It produced discouragement, retarded immigration and settlement, and while our county has increased about one-half in five years, it would, except for these things, have doubled its population in the same period.

In the second place their tariffs on freights and passengers have always been too high. Now they are intolerable. For short distances five to six cents per mile. Corn, if you send anything less than a car load, twenty-two cents per bushel, which brings you forty or forty-two in Chicago. So of everything else. We sent some forty bushels of flax seed the other day, at twenty-two cents freight. Dressed hogs are forty cents per hundred pounds; sorghum $1.50 per barrel, while, three and four years ago, they carried it for us at fifty cents per barrel. We pay $1.50 for barrels, $1.50 for freight,—then commission and truckage, and are insulted with an offer of seventy cents per gallon, for a better and more profitable article than ever left the shores of Cuba or Porto Rico, or the wharves of New Orleans. If there are any who can raise corn at present prices for the article, and sorghum that will stand at 45° saccharometer, at 55 to 58 cents, net, they can do more than the writer of this. Forty bushels of corn for a pair of boots! Two hundred for an overcoat, if it is not half cotton and one-third shoddy! Who can live by agriculture, when out of ninety-five cents, the price of corn in New York, the producer gets but twenty, eighty to one hundred miles from Chicago, the other seventy-five going into the pockets of the betweenity class?

"Cry aloud," Messrs Editors, "and spare not." Let the oppressed people speak through your columns. Let the indignation of the oppressed people become too hot for these extortioners. Then may we hope for some relief.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT COMBINATION.

[From the St. Paul Press.]

The Camden and Amboy monopoly, tyrannical as it is, heavily as it has weighed upon New Jersey and the commerce of the country, is, after all, far less oppressive to the people of that and adjoining States, than the monopolizing combinations of steamboat and railroad companies which now control the immense transit flowing between Minnesota and Lake Michigan.

Such combinations exist in a limited degree all over the country, but nowhere else have they wielded their usurped powers with such greedy rapacity—such relentless tyranny—such arrogant contempt of the rights and interests of that commerce and industry from which they derive all their support—as this iniquitous alliance of the steamboat companies of the Upper Mississippi with the railroad corporations of Wisconsin and Illinois that control the lines terminating on the Mississippi river.

A mere statement of the extortionate tariffs imposed by those greedy cormorants of the river and the rail upon the agricultural products of this State in their transit to Milwaukee is the most withering condemnation which can be passed upon them.

Two or three years ago, when fifteen cents were charged for the transportation of a bushel of wheat to Milwaukee from St. Paul, it was considered by our farmers and shippers as exorbitant. This year, however the "combination" having gained boldness from the impunity with which they advanced the tariff in 1864, navigation opened with the startling announcement that the freight on wheat to Milwaukee—where it was worth, during the spring, from $1.15 to $1.24—had been *run up to thirty-five cents* per bushel, and it was continued at that rate till the middle of August. That is to say, it cost those of our farmers living on the boarders of the Mississippi, *nearly one-third of their crop to get the rest to the Milwaukee market.*

(We say nothing now of the immense increase of burdens fastened by the same iron hands upon the people of the Minnesota Valley.)

The effect of this enormous tariff on grain was to greatly check and almost to prohibit exportation during the spring which paradoxical as it may seem, was in reality just what it was intended to do, and to largely reduce the price paid to the producer, which was another object in view; and here we have an insight into some of the iniquitous workings of this rapacious monopoly.

Last winter the President of one of the Packet Companies purchased enormous quantities of wheat in the Minnesota Valley and elsewhere at very low prices; and he wanted to get hold of a good deal more which was locked up in that river by low water in the hands of buyers who were wholly dependent on him for transportation.

By putting up freight to thirty-five cents per bushel he at once made wheat-buying unprofitable to all except himself and associates in the combination, and compelled independent holders either to sell their wheat to him at a sacrifice on its cost, or so sickened them of wheat speculation that they were glad to dispose of their grain to him, when he could dictate his own terms to the producer. At the same time the thirty-five cent tariff enabled him and his confederates to put their own wheat on the Milwaukee market at their own terms.

His wheat, delivered in Milwaukee, cost him, it is said, only from 65 to 75 cents per bushel, and he realized thereon a profit of from 50 to 60 cents per bushel, while the farmers of the Minnesota Valley, who produced it by months of the severest toil, hardly realized the cost of their labor in the 45 or 50 cents paid them, and not a cent of profit. At the same time independent shippers, buying at between 80 and 90 cents at St. Paul, and paying 35 cents freight, either lost on their investment or did not make more than one or two cents per bushel.

We allude to this now merely to indicate, *en passant*, some of the crooked ways by which these rapacious monopolies manage, through their control of the means of transportation, to obtain an unlimited control of the wheat market, to dictate the price of our chief staple to the producers, and then rob the farmers of the fruits of their industry, in order to swell the immense revenues of the steamboat aristocrats.

During the fall, after Capt. Davidson got most of his wheat to market, the freight to Milwaukee was reduced to 25 cents per bushel, at least 15 cents of which is pure extortion, as we shall show in due course. The up-freights are equally exorbitant.

But we need not now go into details, for we will have a good deal more to say upon this subject. The main facts, in their general outline, are unfortunately already too familiar, by dear experience, to our merchants and farmers. The practical question of the hour is, how are we to help ourselves?

These monopolies confiding in the omnipotence of their ill gotten wealth to control legislation, and to purchase or subsidize newspapers and throttle competition—as much as tell us that we are completely at their mercy—and that for whatever rights are still left us, we are indebted to their generosity. We think they are mistaken. There is a mighty storm of popular wrath brewing in the breasts of this people of Minnesota, which, when it bursts forth, as it soon will, will sweep these rapacious and tyrannical monopolies from all the avenues of trade, and fling wide open the gates of free competition to all who choose to enter.

Already the Legislature of Wisconsin is moving to break up the rascally combination between the Wisconsin railroads and steamboat lines, and to reduce the enormous freight tariffs of the former to a reasonable limit. One of the means by which the "combination" excludes any competition, is an arrangement by which shippers by independent steamboats are compelled to pay six cents freight to Milwaukee more per bushel of wheat than if they had shipped by the Davidson line. The bill before the Wisconsin Legislature prohibits any such infamous discrimination, and compels the roads to receive freights on equal terms from all steamboats. This measure will be fought with all the power and money of the monopolists.

But it is not a Wisconsin fight alone. It is more emphatically a fight for the vital interests of every merchant and farmer in Minnesota. Let instant and immediate action be taken in all our towns and throughout the country, to back up the anti-monopoly movement in the Wisconsin Legislature.

Grain Inspection—The DeKalb Convention.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 28, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The late Convention of grain growers and shippers at DeKalb, pulled (gently) the right string. Chicago inspection and warehouse monopolies are the things grain shippers are to contend against. They can provide against railroad tariffs, but cannot provide against an inspection that grades Nos. 1, 2 and Rejected from the same bin, and all of the same quality. The writer hereof has had wheat inspected No. 2 and Rejected from the same lot, the difference at Chicago being forty cents per bushel, and the quality so near alike that the variation of weight could only be determined "by the estimation of a hair." We must consequently buy wheat forty cents below the actual value or lose forty cents per bushel on every other car. In the one case the farmer is cheated, and in the other the shipper is robbed. Is any system correct that leaves everything so vague and uncertain? If we ship a car of wheat weighing one-half pound below the standard of No. 1, we must lose from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty dollars. We are told that the amount of grain received at Chicago renders it impossible to sell by sample. This, we think, is not so. There are two commission men in Chicago to sell every car of grain received there, and there are one-half dozen for every car that will go there in future, unless the evils complained of are remedied. All grain is sold by sample in New York and should be at Chicago. The inspection system degrades the whole business, and enables every broken down country merchant, whether from dry goods or peanuts, to become a full fledged *Chicago Commission Merchant*, and every clerk, milliner, rag-picker or Jew to gamble in grain—*because of the graded warehouse receipts*; the holder standing no loss by shrinkage, that all being provided for in advance from the shipper. *Sell by sample* and good judges only will buy, and good judges only will sell. Speculation will, in a great measure, be prevented, and hundreds now belonging to the Board of Trade, who make livings by their wits and render no equivalent for money received, will find their occupations gone. Warehouse men would have to be content with legitimate gains and "tampering" with other people's grain would be among the things of the past. It is a source of rejoicing all over these broad prairies, that the Chicago papers are waking up to the necessity of remedying the many evils of the Chicago grain system.

As the broad Mississippi still flows untrammelled to the sea, and the patent grain dryers will prepare grain for shipment through the Gulf Stream, shippers will have their rights at Chicago, or will be compelled by the instinct of self-preservation to seek other markets.

The 42d Illinois Infantry Vols.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP BUTLER, Ill., Dec. 18, 1865.

The regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in September, 1861, and is now again at Camp Butler for final payment and discharge. In the first part of the war it took part in Gen. Fremont's movement in Missouri. In Gen. Grant's advance up the Tennessee river, where, in the battle of Shiloh, it suffered greatly—Col. Julius Raith and many officers being killed. In the advance on and siege of Corinth; in the siege of Vicksburg, and Gen. Steele's occupation of Arkansas. In the latter State it took an active part in the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, April 30th, 1864, where one division of the 7th army corps alone defeated Kirby Smith's and Price's united armies. Beside this, it has taken part in numerous minor engagements and skirmishes. In December, last year, the regiment was reorganized, and seven companies filled, and last spring two new companies were assigned to it.

The regiment has been stationed in Arkansas since September, 1863, and consequently has had no opportunity to take part in the great events passing east of the Mississippi, but has, perhaps, the finest name of any Illinois regiment for discipline and good behavior. The present organization is as follows:

Colonel—Adolph Dengler.
Lieut. Col.—Theo. Weshmann.
Major—Geo. H. Hoering, (not mustered.)
Adjutant—Geo. L. Hax.
Company A (originally companies A, B and C)—Captain, Carl Arensendi; 1st Lieutenant, Nels Nelson; 2d Lieutenant, Hans Westerlund.
Company B (originally D)—Captain, Gustav Wagenbuehler; 1st Lieut., August Mengel; 2d Lieut., Wm. Kleist.
Company C (originally F)—Capt., Peter Wicklein; 1st Lieut., Henry Beutel.
Company D (originally G)—Capt., Frederick Ster; 1st Lieut., Clemens Nieckson; 2d Lieut., Henry Hoss.
Company E (originally H)—Capt., Joseph Tuess; 1st Lieut., Emil Kochler; 2d Lieut., Barnhard Lackner.
Company F (originally I)—Capt., Charles A. Harms; 1st Lieut., Fred W. Burger; 2d Lieut., Volrath Kettler.
Company G (originally H)—Capt., George H. Hoering (commissioned Major); 1st Lieut., Chas. Bressler; 2d Lieut., Christian Schaller.
Company H (new)—Capt., Chas. H. Heldbreder; 1st Lieut., Henry Schantz; 2d Lieut. Herman Schelling.
Company K (new)—Capt., Hamilton A. Anderson; 1st Lieut., Ernst Hillgard; 2d Lieut., J. P. Vincent.

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

An action for slander was tried at the recent term of the Lasalle Circuit Court. According to the Ottawa *Republican*, one Crotty, a man of wealth, called his poor neighbor, Morrissey, a thief, for which the latter sought to recover damages. It seems the plaintiff had previously been tried on a charge of theft and honorably acquitted. Crotty, still believing him to be guilty, so expressed himself. The line of defence in the slander suit was justification—in other words, Crotty attempted to prove the theft which was not proved before and failed. The Judge therefore decided in the defendant's favor, in the sum of $2,000. The case has been taken to the Supreme Court.

The Shawneetown *Mercury* records the death of Maj. Stephen R. Rowan, who came to his death by the falling of his stable loft, which was filled with corn. It gave way and crushed him to the ground while he was trying to adjust a prop under the same. He died instantly. Major Rowan was an old and prominent citizen. He was born in 1803, in Ohio county, Kentucky, and was sixty-three years of age; located in this country in 1820; was a member of the Legislature in 1834, and in 1835 received the appointment of Receiver of the Land Office at this place, under President Jackson, and continued in that position through the Presidential terms of Presidents Van Buren, Harrison Tyler, and a portion of President Polk's.

On Thursday night of last week, as we learn by the Shawneetown *Mercury*, James Lackey was killed by Hugh Norris, at Cave-in-Rock. A woman was the cause of the difficulty. The murderer is still at large.

The *Mercury* also records another fatal affray, which occurred between John Brahan and Thomas Goff, at Bowles' Mines, which resulted in the death of Goff. Brahan was arrested and held for murder.

A boy named John Pyper, aged 15 years, in Peoria, undertook, on Wednesday morning, to kindle a fire in a cabinet-shop, from a can filled with benzole. The can at once exploded and set fire to the boy's clothing. An employe hearing his screams, rushed to his relief, but was driven back by the smoke. When finally the flames were extinguished, the unfortunate lad was lying on the floor partially suffocated, with the flesh burned from his face, his clothes on fire and his fingers burned to a crisp. He was picked up and carried home, and expired about noon.

The brothers of Lieutenant George Tackett, who was killed in Shelby County, Ill., last month, by Thomas M. Thornton, a banker of Shelbyville, have offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the delivery of the murderer to the Sheriff of that County.

Mr. A. Ballinger, the great sheep grower, last week sold his farm, near Nilwood, for $20,000. The purchaser was a gentleman from Virden. The deed and other papers in the transaction required stamps to the amount of $65.

A daughter of James Current, at Goldsmith, Crawford county, who had her leg broken by jumping from a wagon when the horses were running away, had to have her leg amputated, but the operation failed to save her life, and she died after much suffering.

ILLINOIS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

"Rural's" Notes of the Annual Session.

SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH DAYS' PROCEEDINGS.

The Late Cyrus Overman—Tricks of the Trade—American Pomological Society—The Birds again—Wine—Grape Culture—The Committees' Report and Awards—Wine Making—Reports on Pomology—Dr. Hull on Strawberry Culture—The Agricultural Department—Election of Officers—The Next Meeting—Tree Planting—List of Ornamental Trees—Interesting Debates and Action of the Closing Day.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NORMAL, McLean Co., Dec. 20, 1865.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Appropriate resolutions were presented on the death of Cyrus Overman, late of the county of McLean. Mr. O. was one of the founders of this institution, and an able co-worker in the field of progress. To Mr. O. more than any other man, is due the dissemination of the Osage Orange as a hedge plant.

Messrs. J. W. Minier, Smiley, Shepherd and others spoke warmly of the deceased and of his great worth. J. W. Fell announced the death of Edson Harkness, and Dr. Shrader that of John Holt. Appropriate remarks were made on the occasion, and the Society adjourned out of respect to the departed.

The session was resumed at six p. m. Mr. Jordan addressed the Society on the subject of the

TRICKS OF THE TRADE,

which called out some of our nurserymen in reply. Mr. J. said:

I will notice that the high estimation the tradesman places on a particular variety depends, in a great measure, upon the quantity he has for sale; hence his recommendation of certain varieties, while another condemns it from the opposite cause.

Go to our nurseries and enquire for the best winter pear, and see if you get other than Winter Nelis or Vicar of Winkfield, or, what is worse, Glout Moreau. Why this? Because it is cheaper to grow them than better kinds. I would advise nurserymen to charge higher prices for fine quality in trees, the same as for grapes, and sell all kinds of pears, peaches, apples, etc., at the same price, for every tree, shrub and vine to be valued for its worth.

The practice of substituting one variety for another, which is done to a large extent, is wrong and should not be tolerated.

The practice of selling stock by agents has been practiced to a large extent, and is right so long as good reliable men are employed who tell the truth and deal fairly. A few days since I saw the order book of an agent who had sold $30,000 worth of trees, who had retired from pill peddling. Such men know little of the fruits they sell.

Mr. J. was considerably taken down for making such general and sweeping charges. When people charge general swindling they accomplish but little. Our nurserymen, as a class, are honorable, high-minded men, and do not stoop to these tricks. The society, composed mostly of fruit-growers, to-day recommended the very pears that the gentleman so flippantly condemned.

Dr. Hull gave notice that the Alton Horticultural Society would invite this society to hold their next meeting at Alton, but no action was taken. A. R. Whiting will also invite the society to meet at Franklin Grove, in Lee county.

WEATHER MATTERS.

The severe snow-storm now raging has the effect to lessen the attendance, and many members are leaving for home, for fear of a snow blockade. Normal cannot as yet boast a public house, yet all the members are comfortably taken care of by the citizens. It was a great mistake in locating the Normal School so far from the city of Bloomington, thus necessitating the building of a town where a town is not required for any other purpose; but in time the town will grow up to make a respectable show. A large portion of those who locate here do so for the educational facilities.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

G. W. Minier moved for a Committee of Arrangements to act with the State Horticultural Society of Missouri, in regard to the meeting of the above Society to be held at St. Louis in September next. The motion was amended so as to make M. L. Dunlap, Chairman, and one member from each Congressional district in addition to the Chairman.

1st District, H. D. Emory, of Cook.
2d " Robert Douglas, of Lake.
3d " A. R. Whitney, of Lee.
4th " J. H. Stewart, of Adams.
5th " Arthur Bryant, Sr., of Bureau.
6th " O. B. Galusha, of Grundy.
7th " E. Doggy, of Douglas.
8th " O. M. Colman, of McLean.
9th " Nathan Overman, of Fulton.
10th " Jonathan Huggins, of Woodford.
11th " Uriel Mills, of Marion.
12th " John M. Pearson, of Madison.
13th " Parker Earl, of Union.

Dr. E. S. Hull of Alton, S. C. Jones of Carbondale, and E. G. Minkler, of Oswego, were appointed delegates to the meeting of the American Pomological Society at St. Louis.

Considerable discussion was had in regard to offering premiums at that meeting and which was finally concurred in.

THE BIRDS.

The motion of Dr. Hull, to resume the discussion on birds, was carried, and the Doctor resumed his remarks, the drift of which was that the birds named in his list yesterday, instead of eating noxious insects, preyed upon the cannibal insects, or those insects that prey upon the insects injurious to vegetation. They were therefore injurious in a twofold capacity—the destruction of useful insects which live on insects, and in the destruction of our fruit.

Dr. Schrader was formerly in favor of protecting the birds; now he was in favor of shooting those birds which destroyed the grapes and other fine fruit.

Mr. J. C. Starr moved to add the Cat Bird to the list, which was done.

Mr. Bennet would protest against the slaughter of the birds. Should we kill the birds we could not grow other farm products, and the chinch bug would eat us out. Mr. B. was asked to point out the bird that eat the chinch bug. The reply was that the quail, and probably others, did this good deed for us.

Dr. Long had never voted against the birds, but he must say that he could no longer tolerate some of these birds. After a long debate, Dr. Hull withdrew his motion and offered another for the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject, and report at the next meeting. Mr. Bennet moved to amend by appointing the Society a committee of the whole, which was lost, and the committee was ordered to be appointed by the President.

THE COMMITTEE ON WINE

reported as follows:

Your Committee appointed to examine and report upon specimens of wine, beg leave to report the following:

There were presented from Eisenmoger & Bro., Muscotah, ten specimens of wine, including Concord, Hubernout, Norton, Virginia and various mixtures of the same. From Jas. S. Starr, of Elsah, Jersey county, two samples, one of Concord and one of Catawba, one raised on clay soil and one on sandy soil; also one sample of Concord. Most of these are new wines of the vintage of this year, and will improve much during the next twelve months. The Society's premium was offered for the "best display" of wine. Under these circumstances, we award the first premium of $10.00 to Messrs. Eisenmoger & Bro., and the second of $5.00 to Dr. E. S. Hull.

Your Committee find that the large collection was formed by the addition of sugar water to the must, before fermentation, and would respectfully recommend that this subject be discussed, and an expression of opinion be given as to its propriety.

Respectfully submitted,

A. R. WHITNEY,
J. A. WARDER,
E. H. [illegible]SON,
W. L. DUNLAP.

THE GRAPE ROT.

Dr. Shreder has been engaged in grape culture, and finding the grape rot very damaging to his profit, has turned his attention to the discovery of some remedy to ward off this malady. Young vines are not liable to rot while the older ones almost invariably lose their fruit. He has tried the sulphur remedy and has little confidence in it, besides it is not practicable to sulphur large vineyards.

THE REMEDY.

Vines produce a healthy crop for two years, hence the remedy is to replant the vineyard after they have borne two crops. He would reset the vineyard from layers of the old vines and thus alternately renew the vineyard. The expense is not large. He attributes the rot to the deep roots that pump up too much water from the soil, making a too vigorous growth. The young vines have a large proportion of surface roots, while the old vines have a tendency to send their roots deep into the soil.

The Doctor prunes in November and December. The old rule is to prune in the autumn for wood, and in spring; but on the whole he prefers the autumn.

GRAPES AND WINE MAKING.

Mr. Eressmann gave his views as follows:

"From time immemorial the grapes has always been considered, as indeed it is, the choicest fruit that the great Giver of all good things gave to mankind. A great deal has been written and said about it, and always will be. New diseases as well as new enemies will make their appearance, and new methods will have to be adopted for their prevention and cure. My object is not to say anything on the culture, but only of the kinds that proved most healthy and prolific the past rainy and wet season.

First stands the Concord. It has proved itself the healthiest this season throughout Southern Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, and indeed even on the lake shore and on Kelly and Put-in-Bay Island, where the Catawba and Isabella are standard grapes, the Concord proved the healthiest. Next to the Concord is Hartford, Prolific, Clinton and N. Y. Seedling, the latter was a little affected by the unusually wet fall season, so the leaves became sickly, and the coats on the fruit was healthy but inferior in quality. The Herbemont likewise became affected. The [illegible] was injured by the heavy rains in early June, during its blooming stages, and the continued rains in the fall. Taylor Bullett proved perfectly healthy. Cassady and Rebecca were sickly. Diana did well also. The Delaware was a failure, it made a fine start in the spring, but the mildew attacked the leaves fell off before the fruit and the wood ripened; we will have to look to new shoots from the roots for wood next year.

As to so many names and varieties, it is my opinion that we have too many already. Grape culture is like pomology—half a dozen varieties are all that is needed for all practical purposes, and these number is suited to every man's experience. Locality and latitude are the surest guide.

The first requisites for wine making are a good cellar—good, clean, sweet casks, industrious hands, and a thermometer. But before we go to making wine, we must know the time of harvesting the grapes. A "Must Scale" is therefore necessary. As, as your grapes are ripening, from time to time you must press out sufficient must to enable you to tell the amount of saccharine the grapes contain. From 70 to 100 degrees, according to the kind of grapes, is a very good must, and is all made excellent wine if rightly handled during the fermenting process and after culture. On the 15th of September last, we gathered some of our Concord grapes, and, not having a "Must Scale" at hand, we are not able to say what the amount of saccharine was, but by the taste it was a little rarer to the must we make to good wine. The grasshoppers were very destructive, otherwise we should not have harvested so early. On the 2d day of October, having in the meantime procured a "must" scale, we weighed the Herbemont not fully ripe, which weighed 80 from grapes on level land. On hilly land it weighed 95, and on the 9th of October its weight was 94, when we gathered it, and made very good wine. Norton's Seedling, not fully ripe, weighed on October 23, 80. Catawba same day weighed 76, and on the 29th of October Concord must weighed 82 and Catawba 75. Then you will see how desirable is the time of harvesting grapes. It is better to let your grapes get fully ripe than to gather them too early. Better let the grasshoppers and other insects eat some of them than to gather too early. The grasshoppers disappeared with us on the 20th of September.

The grapes, when mashed and ready for the press, should be put into large tubs or barrels, and allowed to ferment for a few days, the tubs being covered up. Afterwards press out and put the product in your fermenting cellar to go through a second fermentation. The temperature should be as even as possible all the time, in order that the wine cooling should [illegible] not be checked. After the new wine is ready for the cellar and the market [illegible] has been rightly managed. [illegible] should be placed in a [illegible] have been well cleaned [illegible] wine [illegible] always [illegible] The following process is applicable to any red wine, by fermenting over the pomace, you extract all the tannin and astringent substance out of the grapes, which improves the wine, and makes it more durable. If your wine is not sweet enough, you should add [illegible] sugar to the [illegible]

A second and inferior quality of wine can also be made by adding sugar-water to your pomace. After the first pressing, let it ferment a few days and then press again; if you had good, ripe grapes you will obtain a good second-rate quality of wine.

DR. WARDER'S REMARKS.

Dr. Warder characterized the above remarks as among the most practical that he had heard, yet he took occasion to dissent from the use of sugar in the making of wine. But to show how good judges may sometimes be mistaken, we will state that the Doctor was a member of the committee that awarded the first premium to the very wine that had sugar water added to it, after hearing from Mr. E. the process of making. What most interests the public is to know that they get good wine. Now, if wine made with the addition of one gallon of water and one and three-fourths of a pound of sugar to three gallons of grape juice be pronounced by good judges equal to that made from the pure juice of the grape, (why not make it in that way) is it not as valuable for all practical purposes? And can it not be sold at a less price? These are new questions to be considered. In Europe it is well known that grape sugar, that is sugar made from corn or potato starch, or, in plain English, starch sugar, is largely used, in fact is generally used. If that is the case why may not American wines be made with either starch sugar, or as in the case under discussion, of pure white loaf or crushed sugar.

DR. SCHRADER'S REMARKS.

Dr. Schrader stated in reply that nearly all the European wines, were made with the addition of starch sugar, and that the sugar was mostly made from potatoes; a bushel of potatoes making about three pounds of this. The corn sugar now being made under a new patent is the same kind of sugar—a sugar analogous to that made from the grape. The Dr. further stated that a wine maker at Hermann, Mo., purchased thirteen hogsheads of sugar for this purpose, and it is said that he made two thousand gallons of wine from one acre. These are new facts that are leaking out in the wine trade, and facts that should be familiar with the public. It was further stated that the Longworth wine contained sugar.

When white wine is made, the must is not allowed to stand in the pulp or skin of the grape, after they are mashed for pressing, but pressed at once. These wines need little sugar, but the red wines are made by allowing the must to remain on the skins and cement before it is pressed, and at the time of mashing the grapes sugar-water is added. It is not uncommon to drench the skins again with sugar-water and let the whole stand a few days and again press, and yet it is not injured with deleterious drugs. The subject is to have a further hearing.

THE GRAPE QUESTION.

The subject of grapes is far more the most interesting of any on hand. The revision of the list today shows a most singular fact, that out of the hundreds of the new sorts, that only some half dozen are likely to become favorites, and among these the Concord takes the lead, and for a wine grape for the Northwest, the Clinton is likely to take high rank. The society is becoming more and more cautious in hastily recommending new things, until a fair trial. In proof of this the reader can compare the old list of fruits with the one now presented.

The revision of the fruit list though far from perfect, the new facts on vine culture and wine making, the status of certain birds and the proposition for the meeting of the American Pomological Society, are all subjects that have been ably handled and will receive further attention from the people. There are many other as prominent subjects in waiting that we trust will receive a full share of attention.

MILDEW ON GRAPES.

Mildew on grapes is one of the drawbacks, especially among the more delicate varieties, and it often destroys the entire crop. Sulphur applied in the form of dry or flour sulphur, has often been recommended, but at the West, where until lately the disease was little known, the remedy has seldom been applied.

Mr. Phoenix stated that he had given it a fair trial, and in every case with the most marked success, checking the disease at once. On the appearance of the disease, the leaves should be dusted with the sulphur in a dry state, and its further spread would be at once arrested. This is a very important fact for all new beginners in grape culture to know, as it may save them from disappointment.

Thursday's Proceedings.

NORMAL, Dec. 21, 1865.

THIRD DAY.

President Reynolds in the chair.

The Committee on Fruits reported as follows:

From A. C. Hammond, of Warsaw, Hancock county: Apples—Ben Davis, Newton Pippin, Belmont, Rowles Janet, Red Winter Sweet, Lady Fingers, Esopus Spitzenburgh, Westfield Seek-no-further, Ladies' Sweeting, Talman Sweet, American Summer Rome Beauty, Peck's Pleasant, American Golden Russet, White Pippin, Baldwin, Nonesuch, Maiden's Blush, Fall Pippin and Pryor's Red—20 varieties.

S. P. Pomeroy, of Duquoin, Perry county: A handsome Seedling, No. 1.

Mr. Harrish, Villa Ridge, Pulaski county: Apples—Holman, Gilpin, Shockley, Rock Island and Limber Twig.

A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Lee county: Apples—Ben Davis.

A. E. Starr, Eminence, Jersey county: Apples—Newton Pippin, Pecm, and Vicar of Wakefield.

B. W. Davis, Belleville, St. Clair county: Apples—Fallowater, Newton Pippin, Pryor's Red, Smith's Cider, Gilpin, Rome Beauty and Pennock.

Jonathan Huggins, Woodburn, Macoupin county—24 class Red June Apple.

G. W. Minier, Mackinaw, Tazewell County—Apples—Wine Sop, Rowles Janet, Yellow Bellflower, Harrison, Gilpin, English Golden Russet, and one variety name unknown.

Manford & Farris, of Coles County—An apple for a name not known, called Ohio Sweet.

B. L. Wiley, Makanda, Jackson County—Apples—Rowles Janet, Peck's Pleasant, Gilpin and Newton Pippin.

Williamson Darley, Hennepin, Putnam County—Apples—Swaar, Vandevere and Smith's Cider.

J. A. Roderick, Alton, Madison County—A very good unknown apple.

Seth C. Jones, Carbondale, Jackson County—Esopus Spitzenburgh and Peck's Pleasant.

Dr. Ostrander, Fairbury, Livingston County—Apples—Smith's Cider, Baldwin, also two varieties incorrectly named.

J. R. Bigham, Elpaso, McLean County—Apples—Domine.

John M. Hunter, Ashley, Washington County—Apples—The Egyptian Russet, a seedling presented under the name of Bagley Russet, but now published by this Society as above.

Ira L. Bailey, Mount Carmel, Carroll county—Apples—Ben Davis, Tulpehocken, Pall Orange, Smith's Cider, Rhode Island Greening, Rowles Janet, White Sop, Swaar, Talman Sweet, Esopus Spitzenburgh, Gilpin, Nickajack and Cooper. An apple presented as Romanstem, is Peck's Pleasant, and an apple unknown.

Your Committee express themselves as pleased with the fruit exhibited upon this occasion, for though not numerous they possess many of great interest. Among these the Domine, and the Southern varieties which are comparatively new and little known, but which come to us from two different localities in which they are found to succeed.

Among these the Ben Davis appears to be a very popular, and candidate for favor as a market fruit. The Bagley Russet is seldom found and not widely distributed, appears to be very promising for the same purpose, and will probably keep longer. The Winter Sweet and Lady Finger, though little known, are of high flavor, have long kept in our orchards and worthy of dissemination. These are both old Southern varieties.

Egyptian Russet—Formerly presented as Bagley Russet is a delicious apple of medium size and high flavor, which is a remarkable instance of the circumscribed limits of a good fruit. Its origin is traced to North Carolina, but we do not recognize it as one of the varieties of the Southern catalogues, though it may yet prove to be known to Southern pomologists.

Some other new fruits named in the above list were sent to the committee and are possessed of merit, but we need more knowledge respecting them before giving our recommendation.

[Signed.] JNO. A. WARDER, Chairman.

Dr. Long read an interesting paper on the progress of horticulture.

FRUIT LIST.

Black Naples Currant—The committees being assigned to North, South and Centre. South and Centre do not want this currant, while the North want it for all uses of a black currant.

Cherry Currant—Centre and South recommend it for market and family use, to which the North concurs.

Victoria—Not wanted by the Centre; South, for family use; North, same, and market.

Red Dutch—All points recommend it.

White Dutch—Same as above, except the South.

White Grape—South, market and family use; Centre, family use; North concurs.

Gooseberry.

Houghton—South, market and family use; Centre, same; North concurs.

No other gooseberry received any attention.

Raspberry.

American Black Cap—Common wild not recommended by either section.

Red Antwerp—Not recommended.

Catawissa—North, for family use, in which the South concurs.

Doolittle Black Cap—All points recommend it for both market and family use.

Franconia—Not recommended.

Ohio Everbearing—North for family use. Centre adds to this market, in which the South concurs.

Brinckley's Orange—Centre for family use; mildews at the South, too tender at the North.

Purple Cane—North for family use; too tender to ship—precludes it for market. South and Centre concur.

Lawton Blackberry—South and Centre for market and family use. Too tender for the North.

STRAWBERRIES.

Hooker, Hovey's Seedlings, and Longworth.

Iowa—Centre for market and family use. North dissents and the South took the latter.

Large Early Scarlet—Centre and North recommend it for family use, while the South rejects it.

Longworth's Prolific—Centre commends it for family use and the South adds to market, while the North rejects it.

McAvoy's Superior—Centre, market and family use. The South and North strike out the market.

Triumph d'Grand—Centre for family use; the South dissents, and the North goes them better.

Wilson—All points recommend it as the best for market.

DR. HULL ON THE STRAWBERRY.

NEW VARIETIES.—Mr. H. takes a plant, cultivates it highly, cuts off the runners, and the plant becomes fully developed. It is protected in the winter, and in the spring all the crowns except two are cut off, and these are permitted to perfect their fruit. The result is a few enormous berries, which are placed in phials with thick bottoms that still further magnify them. Armed with these, Mr. H. perambulates the country selling plants of his new and wonderful berry at a dollar each. Who wonders that his strawberries fail to grow over six inches in diameter when in the farmers hands?

ENTOMOLOGY.

Dr. Hull offered the following:

Resolved, That this Society being desirous of practical information upon the important subject of entomology, do earnestly entreat the Commissioner of Agriculture of the United States to commence the publication of the valuable work upon practical entomology which has been prepared by Townsend Glover.

Dr. Warder explained the great importance of Mr. Glover's work, and the manner with which it has been executed. To the whole country it would be one of the greatest boons yet sent out from that Department.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Dr. Hall offered the following from the session of the Ohio Pomological Society:

Resolved, That we feel deeply interested in the great Department of Agriculture connected with our Federal Government; that we desire its entire success, and believe it destined to contribute immensely to the advancement of agriculture in the country; that we earnestly entreat the President of the United States to appoint a competent man to be the head of the Department of Agriculture; the incompetency of the present incumbent being a source of general remark and complaint from the intelligent agriculturists of all parts of our extended country.

Mr. Edwards offered the following:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Society, a change in the head of the Agricultural Department is imperatively needed for the best interests of the producing classes of the country, and the President of the United States is most respectfully petitioned to listen to the complaints embodied in the foregoing resolutions.

(Signed) JOHN A. WARDER, President.
M. L. DUNLAP, Secretary.

Mr. Fell, F. [illegible], Shepherd, Starr, Dunlop, Hunter, Dr. D. H. [illegible], Flagg, and others, testified to the fitting incapacity of the personal head of the Department.

The resolutions of Ohio were most fully endorsed by a unanimous standing vote, not a person arising in the negative.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

Dr. Warder recommended Russel as a valuable variety, though too soft for distant markets.

Dr. Hull said that with him it was a humbug and would not raise after it is brede or hills, bearing 5 or 13 crowns to the hill, while the Triumph de Grand produced 80 to 100.

Dr. Warder said that the latest and probably the best plan is to grow in hills, cutting off all the runners, thus giving large fruit, as it is well known that the runners draw largely from the mother plant. Under the runner system the average has been [illegible] flowers of the Hermaphrodite varieties will produce fruit, but when cultivated in hills it is not uncommon to see fifty per cent bear fruit.

Adjourned for repast.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Society proceeded to the annual

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Jas. S. Starr was nominated by Mr. Dunlap; S. G. Root by Mr. Nelson; Parker Earl by F. K. Phoenix; Elmer Baldwin by Smiley, which resulted in the election of Jas. S. Starr, but no one having a majority even of the informal ballot, a vote was taken resulting no better. Mr. Starr having received just half the votes lacking one vote of a choice.

The third ballot resulted in one majority for Mr. Earl, and the vote was unanimously confirmed.

Vice President at large, G. W. Minier, of Tazewell county.

1st District—Vice President, Jonathan Periam, of Cook.

2d District—Vice President, Robert Douglass, of Lake.

3d District—Vice President, A. R. Whitney, of Lee.

4th District—Vice President, D. F. Kinney, of Rock Island.

5th District—Vice President, Arthur Bryant, jr., of Bureau.

6th District—Vice President, Elmer Baldwin, of LaSalle.

7th District—Vice President, M. C. McLain, of Coles.

8th District—Vice President, J. N. Fell, of McLean.

9th District—Vice President, Nathan Overman, of Fulton.

10th District—Vice President, Isaac Snedeker, of Jersey.

11th District—No Representative from the District.

12th District—Vice President, John M. Hunter, of Washington.

13th District—Vice President, V. K. Deyo, of Union.

Corresponding Secretary—W. C. Flagg, of Madison.

Recording Secretary—John M. Pearson, of Madison.

Corresponding Secretary—O. L. Barber, of Madison.

Treasurer—S. G. Minkler, of Kendall.

Executive Committee—J. P. Reynolds, G. W. Minier, E. Baldwin, E. S. Hull.

The President elect resigned his position on the committee to confer with the American Pomological Society, which was accepted, and Finis Evans elected to fill the vacancy.

Printing—G. W. Minier, A. R. Whitney and Wm. Shepherd were appointed a committee on printing.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING.

Mr. Dunlap invited the Society to hold their next annual meeting at Champaign, Mr. Bryant for Princeton, and Mr. Flagg for Alton.

A vote was taken resulting in the selection of Champaign by a close vote with Princeton.

The Committee on Printing reported that they have taken the matter under careful advisement, and are of opinion that the finances of our Society will not warrant the publication of our transactions in pamphlet form. That the proceedings will be published in the *Prairie Farmer*, and the publishers will not object to receive, as subscribers to that excellent paper, all the names not already on their list, and we are happy to be able to add that these enterprising publishers propose to get up our transactions in pamphlet form, so that all who desire them in a more permanent form can procure them at a fair remunerative price.

The Executive Committee also reported that they have contracted for a sufficient number of copies of our transactions, to supply one to each member.

The action of both Committees were approved, and the officer directed to carry out the report of the Committees.

TREE ADORNMENT.

The Committee on the planting of trees on the prairie, reported:

No possible difference of opinion can exist as to the propriety, beauty and necessity of tree planting on the delightful but bleak prairies of our State.

It will, however, be necessary, as your Committee think, to make our people understand that tree planting does not exhaust the pockets. Say what you will of beauty, elegance or style, still utility is king and his proclamation "will it pay?" has gone forth.

Compelled, reluctantly we confess, to take this dollar and cent view of the subject, your Committee still hope to effect the pleasant and beautiful in an indirect way at least.

Let us then begin with the deciduous trees which are indigenous to our own State.

The walnuts in this connection come in for our unqualified approval. The black and white walnut, the latter frequently called butternut. These trees are easily grown, but not easily transplanted after the tree is one year old.

As the cultivation and transplanting of trees will undoubtedly be discussed in committee, we propose to pass by these topics.

The three maples, white or silver, sugar maple, and ash-leaved maple, are named in the order of their value, as we think. These two classes of deciduous trees will ever be found profitable, useful and beautiful, and your committee cannot too strongly recommend their general cultivation. The blue and white ash, the red and white elm, and the American linden or basswood shall complete the list of unfailing trees which cast their leaves in autumn, and are indigenous to our State, which are most cordially recommended. We are aware that many others are very worthy, but as your committee believe, have not been fully tested.

Among exotics claiming our good will, venture on the willows, both white and yellow.

We have but few Evergreens, which are the natural growth of Illinois forests. The red cedar, however, has firmly planted its roots in many a wild, barren and neglected spot, and lifts its modest but hardy head among its confreres of the forest, as the seeds of true genius which are scattered to the winds, will sometimes take root even in the fissures of the rocks, struggle bravely up into sunshine and scatter over their stinted birth-place all the beauties of vegetation. In winter, it is true, the tree presents a more sombre garb and appears in humbler garb, reminding us of the cooling winding sheet of winter. Its near relation, the white cedar or American Arborvitae, is a worthy tree, and germane at least to all that has been said of the red cedar.

The white pine found in many parts of the State is among our best and most useful evergreens, after which you may bring in the exotic, we care not how many, nor from what country they may come, and whose name they bear; let us have them all.

These trees planted for climate, belts and screens, will modify our climate in some good degree. Every one who has feeling knows how delightful the shelter of a grove is on a cold and cheerless winter day like that of yesterday; how, besides, from time immemorial, has dwelt the evergreen in vernal beauty, and how calm and delightful in autumnal sober days.

Facts will sustain us and experience demonstrate that no man can afford to draw wood, even for fuel, five miles, were it given to him. He can grow it cheaper and with vastly greater satisfaction to himself. For it is then literally as well as poetically true that his trees yield

"In summer shade,
In winter fire."

LIST OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Ash—American White.
Ash—Blue.
Ash—Red.
Elm—White.
Linden—American.
Locust—Honey.
Maple—Silver Leaf.
Maple—Sugar.
Maple—Ash Leaf.
Osage Orange.
Poplar—Lombardy.
Poplar—Silver.
Walnut—Black and White.
Willow—White and Yellow.

EVERGREENS.

Arborvitae—American.
Arborvitae—Siberian.
Cedar—Red.
Hemlock.
Pine—Austrian.
Pine—Scotch.
Pine—White.
Spruce—Norway.
Yew—[illegible]

For the Committee, G. W. MINIER.

The discussion that followed was deeply interesting to all present. The facts presented all go to prove that timber belts and firewood can be both cheaply and rapidly produced. No new settler on the prairie should neglect this important subject. If he has little money and less time, let him put out cuttings of Lombardy poplar, cottonwood, white or garden willow, and in a few years they will furnish fuel. Planting in rows eight or twelve feet wide and one foot in the row, so as to allow of the planting of one or two rows of corn between, thus giving the trees two or three years of good culture at little expense, as the corn crop will fully or quite pay the expense.

A motion was made to strike out the cottonwood from the list of useful trees.

Arthur Bryant stated that there were two varieties of cottonwood, one the *Populus Canadensis* or white cottonwood of the prairie, and the other *Populus Angulata*, which is the yellow cottonwood of the river belts. The latter is a free rifted or free splitting wood, while the other is just the contrary. Mr. Kelsey, Dr. Long, Mr. Huggins, and others, all bore testimony to the more valuable qualities of the yellow cottonwood, and it was voted to include both varieties. The cottonwoods have the male and female flower on different trees, and those who do not wish to be annoyed with the seeds, can grow their trees from the male tree.

The Wild Cherry.—It was proposed to strike out this tree. Dr. Hull said that it harbored too many insects, especially the curculio. The motion was carried to strike out.

Ash Leaf Maple.—It was moved to strike out of the list. Motion lost.

Lombardy Poplar.—Motion to strike out lost.

Dr. Long said that when the walnuts are planted the nuts should be covered with straw or litter, and as the roots do not run deep when thus planted, they can be readily transplanted.

J. W. Fell stated that the rails of white willow will last for thirty years, when kept from the ground.

The catalpa was added to list for Central and Southern Illinois, and red mulberry was also added to the list for the South. Burr oak was added to the list. Shellbrook hickory, white oak, red oak, American and European larch were added to the list.

Mr. Bryant stated that all of the hickories and oaks should be planted where they are to stand, and should not be transplanted.

The chestnut was added to the list. Dr. Hall moved to add *pinus ponderosa* to the list of evergreens. Carried.

The Virginia creeper (the *bignonia radicans*) was added to the list of creepers.

The next annual meeting will commence on the second Tuesday of December, 1866, and continue four days.

THE CANKER WORM.

Dr. Warder stated that the canker worm, so destructive to our apple crop, can be destroyed by the use of some shield that will prevent the female insect from climbing up the tree, a full description of which is published by E. T. Cresson, 518 South Thirteenth street, Philadelphia, who sends out the *Entomologist*, a monthly publication, at twelve and a half cents a year. This paper is not published as a profitable enterprise, but as a useful one, and to furnish a medium for our entomologists.

GRAPES

were again taken up. The question was asked if any person had fruited the *Iona*. Several answered that it had been fruited for the past two years, in a very promising manner.

Dr. Warder spoke highly of Ives, or by some called Ives Madeira, as a valuable grape for wine.

The committee on the Overman Monument reported some three hundred dollars on hand, and asked to be discharged, and that a new committee be appointed to take charge of erecting a suitable monument.

J. W. Fell, Prof. Edwards, and F. K. Phoenix were appointed said committee.

Friday's Proceedings.

NORMAL, Dec. 22, 1865.

FOURTH DAY.

But few members are in attendance this morning.

An unusual amount of business has been passed upon, owing to the prompt attention of committees and the thorough manner in which they have discharged their duties.

The whole tone of the meeting has been animated by courtesy and a desire for the public good, and the members will return to their homes more fully imbued with the value of tree planting, not only for orchards, but fuel, timber and shelter. While the timber districts have to hew down great forests in which to carry out their farms, we have only to add just what we want in the way of adornment and use.

The planting of trees will aid in a change of climate, and when it becomes general, we shall have a more equable amount of rains and less sudden changes from heat to cold. The spring will more gradually unfold its vernal flower, the forest and orchards will receive less sudden shocks while putting on their summer robes, and the autumn will grow the winter back, and teach it to make regular approaches.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Fruit Buds—O. B. Andrews, A. H. Worthen and H. Engleman.

Insects and Vegetable Physiology—George Vasey, Dr. E. S. Hull, F. Brendell.

Entomology—B. D. Walsh, Phil. Springer and C. E. Felton.

Ornithology—E. A. Clifford, Lucius Francis, F. Starr.

Fruit Lists—A. Bryant, S. C. Jones, J. H. Stewart.

Ornamental and Useful Trees—O. B. Galush, G. W. Minier, E. F. Long.

Orchards and Vineyards—H. D. Emery, H. N. Bliss, N. C. Meeker.

THE PEACH TREE WORM.

Mr. Wilkins called attention to a paper published in the Horticulturist, written by "Royce," and asked as to the remedy or any value. The discussion did not add much light on the subject. The best remedy for the destruction of this insect is to lay bare the base of the trunk and scrape off the worms. Tansey planted at the root of the tree is a partial protection, but the remedy is worse than the disease.

ORCHARD PLANTING.

Dr. Long plants his apple orchard, the trees in squares of thirty-three feet. This is at Alton, where the apple grows to a great size. He would plant two or three year old trees, cuts back the tops in proportion to amount of roots remaining; sets out trees no deeper than it stood in the nursery; and only where the ground is in good order, but would take them up and put in at any convenient time in autumn or early in spring. He is careful to have firm earth filled firmly among the roots, cultivate for the first seven years and then seed to grass; mulching is of little value in autumn or winter. In spring, summer being the time for it; plows only four to six inches deep; prefers autumn planting. To protect from depredations of the rabbits—rubs the tree with hog's liver, about twenty inches high. This is done by taking a liver in each hand, stooping down, place the livers on each side and move them up the trunk. This requires but one operation, and thus hundreds of trees can be gone over in a day and most surely protecting them from this source of injury.

Mr. Baldwin objects to the digging deep holes for the planting of trees. No hole should be dug deeper than the bottom of the furrow. He plants by opening a deep furrow for the row of trees, set them by placing sufficient earth on the roots to hold them in place, and finish with the plow. This is a rapid mode, and may do for very large plantations, but for a small way is better to set with the spade. Condemns the practice so common with nurserymen of grouting the roots with clay.

Dr. Hull does not concur in the opposition to grouting. It is beneficial by holding the sap in its natural condition. On the planting of small trees and vines, a better practice is to cut the side or fibrous roots and the long extended roots of the vines, back to within a few inches, and, in some instances, clear to the main or top root. The plant will then throw out new, vigorous roots. Dunlap took the same stand in regard to cutting back of the roots as named. Small evergreens should have roots cut back so as to plant with a dibble. In this mode four to five thousand evergreens or other small plants can be dibbled in, in a day, by one hand, provided the soil is mellow and the surface made smooth with the use of an iron roller. On this mode timber belts can be cheaply planted. Plants of red cedar cost three to six dollars per thousand. *After planting*, the roller is again passed over the plants, so as to pack the earth more firmly. These trees are then treated the same as corn or other hoed crops.

Mr. Carpenter would use corn stalks to protect from the rabbits, wrapping the short pieces around the trunk. Autumn planting is the best for south part of the State. Late spring planting is uncertain. Starr says feed the rabbits on corn and they will do little damage. He concurs with Hull and Dunlap in the cutting back of fibrous roots.

Mr. Wier and B. G. Roots would lean the trees not less than fifteen degrees to the southwest, as the west winds will, in the course of a few years, make the tree west. Tower headed trees and shelter belts will cure the evil of leaning to the northeast.

Messrs. Carpenter and Kinney gave samples of pruning or preparing for planting by severe heading back, followed by Dr. Hull, but which is difficult to report without the aid of drawings.

On the culture of the peach, the trees must be grown with high heads, so that they can be thoroughly cultivated, and for further benefit to be derived from the use of the "Curculio Catcher," an implement of essential importance in the culture of the fruit. The heads are of sufficient height to allow a medium sized horse to pass under it. The peach being liable to mildew when closely planted or deprived of a free circulation, to remedy this the high head is valuable, allowing of a free circulation of air under the tree.

Shelter belts for orchards were further discussed by Messrs. Roots, Wilgus and Fell. The white willow was again highly recommended for this purpose on account of the vigor of growth.

Letters from C. D. Bragdon and Samuel Edwards, on the death of the late Cyrus Overman, were received, both of which were ordered printed.

Dr. Long moved that Mr. Eisenmayer be requested to give the Society a paper on the wine-making value of our native grapes. The paper to be published with the proceedings. Mr. Vier would leave wild grapes to the birds, to which Mr. Colman also concurred. Motion lost.

FINAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Baldwin, from the above committee, reported the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the retiring officers for the able and impartial manner in which they have conducted its affairs.

Resolved, That our warmest thanks are due to the citizens of Normal, for the liberal and ample accommodations which have been provided for the comfort and convenience of the Society.

Resolved, That our most sincere thanks be tendered to the Illinois Central, and the Chicago, St. Louis & Alton Railroad for the liberal provisions made for the return of the members to their homes; and to the officers of the Normal University for the ample accommodations provided for our comfort during the session now about to close.

The resolutions were passed by acclamation, and the society adjourned to meet in Champaign in December next. Thus ended one of the most interesting meetings of this popular Society. RURAL.

STATISTICS OF THE WAR.

Report of the Commissary General of Subsistence.

FEEDING THE ARMIES.

Collection and Distribution of Stores—Credit Due the Quartermasters—Subsistence of Prisoners—What is Being Done with Surplus at the End of the War—Claims—The Commissary Force.

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20, 1865.

HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

SIR: In compliance with the general instructions of the War Department of October 7th, addressed to the Chief of Bureau, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Subsistence Department during the past year:

COLLECTION OF STORES.

The subsistence stores required for distribution to the several armies in the field, have, during the year been purchased, as was done during the earlier years of the war, in the principal markets of the Northern States. The facilities and cost of transportation to the various points where they were required, for issue, the relative prices in the different markets and a due regard to the general commercial interests of the country, have governed the Department in apportioning these purchases among the several market centres of the country. New Orleans, already resuming a healthy commercial condition, already enables this Department—and in further aid of such resumption—to make in that market a considerable portion of the supplies required for distribution from that point.

Although the present general condition of the Southern States is not such as to afford a large amount of supplies for the troops serving there, still, the officers of this Department are able in some of these States to enter into contracts for beef cattle and slaughtered beef, so also in some extent to purchase flour and corn meal. The principal purchasing officers of the Subsistence Department have performed their duties with great fidelity to the interests of the country and with much mercantile ability. It gives me pleasure to be able to state that so far as I am [illegible] informed, no [illegible] in a single instance, involved the [illegible] country with whom they have conducted the business of this Department.

So far as has been practicable, subsistence stores have been obtained by advertising for and receiving sealed proposals for their delivery. During the past six months, four hundred and twenty-seven contracts have been received and placed on file.

EFFICIENCY OF SUBORDINATES.

The principal Commissaries, immediately responsible for the subsistence of the several armies in the field have performed the important and often difficult duties of receiving, protecting and distributing the supplies forwarded to them with commendable efficiency and success. They have also by great energy, been able to a considerable extent to subsist the troops upon the resources of the country in which the armies were operating, or through which they were passing.

It is believed that during the entire war no campaign, contemplated movement or expedition has failed on account of the inability of the Subsistence Department to meet its proper requirements. It is also believed that the troops, wherever stationed or operating, have, with rare exceptions, been supplied with rations in good and wholesome condition.

CREDIT TO THE QUARTERMASTERS.

While the Subsistence Department has furnished a constant, timely and adequate supply of subsistence for the several large armies occupying widely different fields of operations, as also for the troops at all the separate positions occupied throughout the entire country, it is due to the Quartermaster's Department that its vast labors in the transportation of these supplies be recognized as having been performed with a readiness and efficiency worthy of the highest commendation.

As a single item indicating the amount of these labors, I instance the fact that during the year 1863, the Quartermaster's Department shipped from the port of New York an average of seven thousand packages of subsistence stores per day for every working day of the year, and for the year 1864, 6,727 packages per day.

DISPOSING OF THE SURPLUS.

The sudden close of the war, and the consequent immediate muster out of a large part of the troops, unavoidably left on hand in some of the depots an excessive supply of subsistence stores. The excess has been sent to other points where stores were required, instead of meeting such requirements by further purchases. By this course a considerable part of these supplies have been or will be economically disposed of. Surplus and damaged stores are in process of being disposed of by sale. A considerable quantity of hard-bread—surplus or too old for issue to troops—remains to be disposed of. A sufficient quantity of this and other surplus articles have been held back from sale in order to aid in the [illegible] meeting in an economical manner the urgent wants of these people—white and colored—who have, by the events of the war, been reduced to a suffering condition; to whom [illegible] has been deemed an act of charity due from the Government to make limited issues of food.

THE WHISKEY [illegible]N.

I have the honor to report that under your orders of June 29, 1865, directing the discontinuance of the whiskey ration, and the sale of the whiskey on hand, the issue of that article was at once stopped. The sale has already taken place at many points, and will soon be completed.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

During the past year, as in the previous years of the war, a very considerable income has been derived from the sale of hides, tallow, and other parts of beef cattle not issuable as beef to the troops. The total amount of such sales has not been ascertained. At the Washington and Alexandria depots alone they amount to $[illegible], for the year ending 30th September, 1865, and to $1,[illegible] during the four years ending at that date.

CARE OF PRISONERS.

Under the able and judicious management of Brevet Brigadier General William Hoffman, U. S. Army, Commissary General of Prisoners, the prisoners of war held under his charge at thirty-two forts, prison barracks, camps, and hospitals, have been well and humanely subsisted, having received a sufficient portion and variety of the ration to insure health; leaving in the hands of the several acting Commissaries as "savings" that portion of the ration not deemed necessary for prisoners living in entire idleness. The accrued value of these "savings" has constituted a Prison Fund, available under the instructions of the Commissary General of Prisoners, for the purchase of articles necessary for the prison barracks and hospitals, and for meeting other necessary expenses of the prisons. General Hoffman has already made requisition for transfers to the Subsistence Department of "savings" credit of the amount of $1,[illegible], and reports that there remains yet to be transferred an amount not less than $[illegible], making a total amount of $1,[illegible].

APPROPRIATION NOT NEEDED.

The discharge of volunteer forces, and the consequent reduction of the expenses of this Department, will enable it to meet all demands without exhausting the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS.

The current work of this Bureau is habitually up to date. The examination of the money and property accounts is nearly as close up to date as it is practicable to have it. It would, however, facilitate the prompt examination of the money and property accounts of the officers of the Subsistence Department, if the law authorized the Bureau to send its accounts to be made by the officers rendering them direct to this Bureau, for its administrative action, before going to the accounting officers of the Treasury. I do not doubt that the Third Auditor is of the same opinion.

CLAIMS.

Under Section 3 of the Article of July 4, 1864, authorizing the claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion, for subsistence actually furnished to the army of the United States and receipted for by the proper officer, or taken by such officers or [illegible], to be submitted to the [illegible]

Ground of Subsistence [illegible]

Whole number of claims [illegible]
Number approved for payment [illegible]
Number disallowed [illegible]
Number awaiting [illegible]
Number awaiting [illegible]

With your approval it is [illegible] and exhibit in a tabular form [illegible] each article of subsistence [illegible] use of the army during each [illegible] 1861 to 1865 inclusive [illegible] form an interesting addition [illegible] tistics of the country.

SUBORDINATE [illegible]

Under the act of March 3, 1863, for the organization of the Subsistence Department, during the [illegible] rebellion, the [illegible] Commissaries of Subsistence [illegible] unteer and regular service [illegible] tary divisions, to military departments, to depots, and to the office of the Commissary [illegible] of the Subsistence Department [illegible] been so selected [illegible] Commissaries of Subsistence [illegible] service and eight from the [illegible] have also been selected [illegible] tunity of the same act [illegible] special duty, [illegible] with the rank of Major, both from service.

During the past year, two [illegible] in the regular service of the Subsistence Department, one by the brevet [illegible] Kellogg, and the other by the [illegible] Edward R. Hopkins. [illegible] these vacancies were [illegible] pointments from the volunteer [illegible] ence Department.

The Subsistence Department at the [illegible] ment of the war contained but twelve [illegible] grades. It had reached [illegible] tions, authorized by law from time to time, [illegible] army was increased and the territory [illegible] extended; the several additions were [illegible] to the act of March 3, 1863, two [illegible] the act of July 4, 1864, [illegible] act of September 14, 1864, [illegible] the commencement of the rebellion [illegible] added as follows: By the act of [illegible] twelve Commissaries; by the act of [illegible] five Commissaries, making a total of [illegible] officers of all grades. A further [illegible] ments were made, until it shall be made [illegible] the present number of officers is [illegible] service required of the Department.

The officers of this Department, regular and volunteer have, with but few exceptions, [illegible] of them have been held from service [illegible] in the field much against their choice [illegible]

To the able Senior Assistant [illegible] General of Subsistence, and to the [illegible] duty in this Bureau, is largely due the [illegible] general good condition of the affairs of [illegible] ence Department which I am enabled [illegible] I have the honor to be, [illegible]

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. B. [illegible]
Commissary General of [illegible]

FIRST BLOW AGAINST MONOPOLIES.

The Camden & Amboy and [illegible] Railroad Monopolies Before C[ongress] —Important Resolution Adopted.

In the House of Representatives [illegible] day, Mr. Washburne of Illinois, [illegible] instructed by the Committee on [illegible] to report the following:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the [United States] confers on Congress, in express terms, [power] to regulate commerce among the several [States, to] establish post roads, and to raise and [support] armies, therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of [Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled], that every railroad company in the [United States] whose road is operated by steam, its [illegible] assigns be and hereby is, authorized [illegible] and over its connections, boats, bridges [illegible] all passengers, troops, government supplies, [illegible] freight and property on their way from [one State] to another State, and to receive compensation [illegible]

Mr. O'Neill appealed to Mr. Washburne to press this bill to a vote, but [illegible] the Committee on the Judiciary. [illegible] volved many questions of [illegible] country, and also of constitution [illegible] it go over the holidays in order [illegible] time for examination.

Mr. Washburne replied he was [illegible] prised the gentleman should doubt [the] ability of the Committee on Commerce [illegible] Judiciary Committee during the [illegible] gress reported the bill introduced [illegible] ing, word for word, and on the 14th [illegible] 1864, passed it. He knew of no [illegible] sense which would control the [illegible] House. It was a question as to [whether Con]gress has the right to provide [illegible] among the several States. No [illegible] President's message was more [illegible] this. If the House desired [illegible] bill they must vote down the [illegible]

Mr. Garfield said he introduced [the] bill early in the last session. It [illegible] declaration that Congress has a right to regulate the commerce between the [States, as] was clearly within the scope of [illegible] supposed the House had been [illegible] formation to enable them to act [intel]ligently, and therefore hoped the [illegible] no postponement.

John L. Thomas of Md. did not [illegible] purpose of defending any railroad [illegible] land or elsewhere. In [illegible] against reporting the bill [illegible] was not a question proper for the [illegible] on Commerce, but should be [illegible] the Committee on the Judiciary [illegible] tional questions were involved [illegible] as much right to be heard as [illegible] ber. This was a question [illegible] ests of his own State, and he [illegible] the bill be made a special order [illegible] of January.

Mr. Rogers said the main object was to strike at Maryland and [illegible] It was to deprive a chartered [illegible] New Jersey of a privilege [illegible] sixty years ago for the [illegible] company, by way of the [illegible] Jersey commanded that [illegible]

Mr. Kelly asked whether [illegible] back into the Union [illegible]

Mr. Rogers replied [illegible] late election was w[illegible]

Mr. Washburne [illegible] New Jersey and taxed passengers [illegible] cent, by which the people had [illegible] enough; but what [illegible] general law, and applicable to all [illegible] There was nothing in the bill [illegible] land and New Jersey.

Mr. Rogers remarked that [illegible] made the gentleman [illegible] or are entirely [illegible] C[amden] and, and place Maryland and New [Jersey in] their true attitude.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed [illegible] vote of 92 ayes [illegible] passed.

NORTHWESTERN [illegible]

Sonora, Sinaloa and [illegible]—Lost to the Empire—French [illegible] Disgusted.

[Correspondence (Nov. 29) New York [illegible]]

Advices received from Sonora [illegible] by the steamer which arrived yesterday [illegible] no doubt of the fact that the [illegible] commenced their campaign against [illegible] ing French with considerable success [illegible] better prospects of success than [illegible] before enjoyed. The Juarists [illegible] Garnier, of the French army [illegible] sorted, and in disgust at [illegible] "disgrace," which was [illegible] The J[uarists were] guided to deal [illegible] every Frenchman against the [illegible] left for France by the first [illegible] Panama yesterday morning [illegible] be will have some [illegible] at home about the [illegible] expedition, and [illegible] with him on the way [illegible] say that he does [illegible] declare the experiment [illegible] to a failure of the [illegible] liberals in San Francisco [illegible] the prospect of a successful [illegible] the invaders. Along [illegible] from Acapulco up to [illegible] French are now on [illegible] pulco they are hemmed in [illegible] and reduced to such [illegible] viscious that they have [illegible] reinforcements to assist them [illegible] siege. At Mazatlan [illegible] even worse, all Sinaloa [illegible] that port and one or two [illegible] in the hands of [illegible] rona, who have the [illegible] besieged. The French [illegible] up intrenchments [illegible] tom House and barricaded [illegible] soon as the French evacuated [illegible] duce the inhabitants, who [illegible] "loyal" to Maximilian [illegible] ence, pronounced for Juarez [illegible] imperial magistrates [illegible] Maria was occupied by the [illegible] 5th inst., but abandoned [illegible] day. The inhabitants [illegible] French to Mazatlan, "for [illegible] the liberals," the French [illegible] came of their own free will [illegible] French would not allow [illegible] question I don't propose [illegible] ona is reported to have [illegible] dred cavalry, fourteen [illegible] fantry and six hundred [illegible] tolerably well armed. The [illegible] last accounts (November 10) [illegible] gone out to give him battle [illegible] side the town. At Guaymas [illegible] fairs is very similar, and [illegible] be manifesting extreme [illegible] strength at all points. As [illegible] tan lately landed at La Paz [illegible] fornia, to receive the [illegible] province to the Empire. [illegible] besides at La Paz inform [illegible] that place treated him with great [illegible] and the reported "adhesion" [illegible] of Baja California to the [Empire] ment is as great a farce as [can be] imagined.

The Ketchum Frauds—

the Ketchum Firm—[illegible] Financier in Court.

[From the New York [illegible]]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT [illegible] Judge Sutherland [illegible]

The Union National Bank [illegible] am et al.—The plaintiffs [illegible] for $250,000, dated August [illegible] firm of Ketchum, Son & Co. [illegible] can Exchange Bank, and payable [to the order] of Charles Graham & Co. and [illegible] dorsed. The transaction occurred [illegible] of Edward B. Ketchum's [illegible] defence was that the [illegible] ceived consideration for [illegible] that it was given for the [illegible] Graham & Co., and that [illegible] not paid or advanced the [illegible] and were not the holders [illegible] court held that the plaintiffs [illegible] seemed to be bona fide holders [illegible] volved upon the defendants [illegible] tively to the contrary; and [illegible] opening of the case, [illegible] for the defence were Edward [illegible] George W. Van Loon, of the [firm of Gra]ham & Co. Young Ketchum [illegible] pale and downcast, and [illegible] told upon his quite young [illegible] an entire absence of [illegible] look which he bore [illegible] The evidence [illegible] on the part of the [illegible] was signed in blank [illegible] date by Mr. Swan, [illegible] firm, and afterwards [illegible] direction of Edward B. Ketchum [illegible] was no entry upon the [illegible] anything as having been [illegible] the purpose of the [illegible] had been given by [illegible] check, Edward B. Ketchum [illegible] taken place between [illegible] Van Loon testified [illegible] he was an employee of [illegible] Co. at the time [illegible] he was obliged to [illegible] to the question [illegible] had been on the [illegible] Mr. Ketchum [illegible] the account between the firm of Charles Graham & Co. and the Ketchum firm had been closed, and that he had been a partner of the firm of Charles Graham & Co., the witness said he was about to be made a partner with the firm of Charles Graham & Co., but that [illegible] was consummated.

Other transactions with them from the first of June to the 1st of August were over fourteen millions of dollars, were they not?

Ex-Judge Allen, for defendants, objected to any investigation of the affairs between Graham & Co. and the witness, and the question was withdrawn.

Mr. Van Loon, a very smart-looking person, who with Mr. Graham composed the firm of Charles Graham & Co., testified that he was past seventeen. He gave his evidence with great promptness, and recited his transactions, amounting to hundreds of thousands a day, with freedom and glibness. The Ketchum firm, he said, owed his firm nothing on that day. On cross-examination, he said there was a balance at the Union National Bank, in favor of Charles Graham & Co., of $20,000; the aggregate of deposits there by the firm during the day was $443,650, and during the same time checks were drawn to the amount of $750,000, leaving a balance owing to the bank of about $73,000. The Court ruled, after the defendant rested, that upon the testimony the check was an accommodation check, and that Charles Graham & Co. could not endorse the payment against Ketchum, Son & Co. The case was then opened for the plaintiff, but before any witnesses were called, the Court adjourned.

Gerard and Buckley for plaintiffs; F. N. Bangs and Ex-Judge Allen for defendants.

DICKENS' CHRISTMAS STORY.

Doctor Marigold's Prescriptions.

The extra Christmas number of *All the Year Round*, for this year, is called "Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions," and seldom has Mr. Dickens' humor been more effectively put forth than in his description of his hero. Here it is:

I am a Cheap Jack, and my own father's name was William Marigold. It was in his lifetime supposed by some that his name was William, but my own father always consistently said, No, it was Willum. On which point I content myself with looking at the argument this way:—If a man is not allowed to know his own name in a free country, how much is he allowed to know in a land of slavery? As to looking at the argument through the medium of the register, Willum Marigold come into the world before registers come up much —and went out of it, too. They wouldn't have been greatly in his line neither, if they had chanced to come up before him.

I was born on the Queen's highway, but it was the King's at that time. A doctor was fetched to my own mother by my own father, when it took place on a common; and in consequence of his being a very kind gentleman, and accepting no fee but a tea-tray, I was named Doctor, out of gratitude and compliment to him. There you have me. Doctor Marigold.

I am at present a middle-aged man, of a broadish build, in cords, leggings, and a sleeved waistcoat, the strings of which is always gone behind. Repair them how you will, they go like fiddle-strings. You have been to the theatre, and you have seen one of the wiolin players screw up his wiolin, after listening to it as if it had been whispering the secret to him that it feared it was out of order, and then you have heard it snap. That's as exactly similar to my waistcoat as a waistcoat and a wiolin can be like one another.

I am partial to a white hat, and I like a shawl round my neck wore loose and easy. Sitting down is my favorite posture. If I have a taste in point of personal jewelry, it is mother-of-pearl buttons. There you have me again, as large as life.

Dr. Marigold has a wife who is a virago, and beats their child, a sweet little girl, who catches a low fever and dies. Mr. Dickens has seldom excelled this picture of the father with the jest on his lip, and the dead, dull pain at his heart:

I couldn't get the dear child to lie down or leave go of me, and, indeed, I hadn't the heart to try, so I stepped out on the footboard with her holding round my neck. They all set up a laugh when they see us, and one chuckle-headed joskin (that I hated for it) made the bidding "tuppence for her."

"Now, you country boobies," says I, feeling as if my heart was a heavy weight at the end of a broken sash-line, "I give you notice that I am a going to charm the money out of your pockets, and to give you so much more than your money's worth that you'll only persuade yourselves to draw your Saturday night's wages ever again afterwards, by the hopes of meeting me to lay 'em out with, which you never will, and why not? Because I've made my fortune by selling my goods on a large scale for seventy-five per cent. less than I give for them, and I am consequently to be elevated to the House of Peers next week, by the title of the Duke of Cheap and Markis Jackaloorul. Now, let's know what you want to-night, and you shall have it. But, first of all, shall I tell you why I have got this little girl round my neck? You don't want to know? Then you shall. She belongs to the fairies. She's a fortune-teller. She can tell me all about you in a whisper, and can put me up to whether you're a-going to buy a lot or leave it. Now, do you want a saw? No, she says you don't, because you're too clumsy to use one. Else here's a saw which would be a lifelong blessing to a handy man, at four shillings, at three and six, at three, at two and six, at two, at eighteen pence. But none of you shall have it at any price, on account of your well-known awkwardness, which would make it manslaughter. The same objection applies to this set of three planes which I won't let you have neither, so don't bid for 'em. Now I am a-going to ask her what you do want." (Then I whispered, "Your head burns so, that I am afraid it hurts you bad, my pet," and she answered without opening her heavy eyes, "Just a little, father.") "Oh! this little fortune-teller says it's a memorandum book you want. Then why didn't you mention it? Here it is. Look at it. Two hundred superfine hot-pressed wire-wove pages—if you don't believe me, count 'em—ready ruled for your expenses, and everlastingly pointed pencil to put 'em down with, a double-bladed pen-knife to scratch 'em out with, a book of printed tables to calculate your income with, and a camp-stool to sit down upon while you give your mind to it! Stop! and an umbrella to keep the moon off when you give your mind to it on a pitch dark night! Now, I won't ask you how much for the lot, but how little? How little are you thinking of? Don't be ashamed to mention it, because my fortune teller knows already." (Then, making believe to whisper, I kissed her, and she kissed me.) "Why," she says, you're thinking of as little as three and three pence! I couldn't have believed it, even of you, unless she told me. Three and three pence! And a set of printed tables in the lot that'll calculate your income up to forty thousand a year! With an income of forty thousand a year, you grudge three and sixpence. Well, then, I'll tell you my opinion. I so despise the three pence that I'd sooner take three shillings. There. For three shillings, three shillings, three shillings! Gone. Hand 'em over to the lucky man."

As there had been no bid at all, everybody looked about and grinned at everybody, while I touched little Sophy's face and asked her if she felt faint or giddy. "Not very, father. It will soon be over." Then turning from the pretty patient eyes, which were opened now, and seeing nothing but grins across my lighted grease pot, I went on again in my Cheap Jack style. "Where's the butcher?" (My sorrowful eye had just caught sight of a fat young butcher on the outside of the crowd.) She says the good luck is the butcher's. "Where is he?" Everybody handed on the blushing butcher to the front, and there was a roar, and the butcher felt himself obliged to put his hand in his pocket and take the lot. The party so picked out in general does feel obliged to take the lot—good four times out of six.

Then we had another lot, the counterpart of that one, and sold it sixpence cheaper, which is always very much enjoyed. Then we had the spectacles. It ain't a very profitable lot, but I put 'em on, and I see what the Chancellor of the Exchequer is going to take off the taxes, and I see what the sweetheart of the young woman in the shawl is doing at home, and I see what the Bishops has got for dinner, and a deal more that seldom fails to fetch 'em up in their spirits; and the better their spirits the better their bids.

Then we had the ladies' lot—the teapot, teacaddy, glass sugar basin, half a dozen spoons, and candle cup—and all the time I was making similar excuses to give a look or two or say a word or two to my poor child. It was while the second ladies' lot was holding 'em enchained that I felt her lift herself a little on my shoulder, to look across the dark street. "What troubles you darling?" "Nothing troubles me, father. I am not at all troubled. But don't I see a pretty churchyard over there?" "Yes my dear." "Kiss me twice, dear father, and lay me down to rest upon that churchyard grass so soft and green." I staggered back into the cart with her head dropped on my shoulder, and I says to her mother, "Quick. Shut the door! Don't let those laughing people see!" "What's the matter?" she cries. "O woman, woman," I tells her, "you'll never catch my little Sophy by her hair again, for she has flown away from you."

The child dies and the wife drowns herself, and Dr. Marigold is very lonely. At length, in a conversation with a giant, (who was a languid young man, which I attribute to the distance betwixt his extremities,) and "who was called Rinaldo de Velasco, his name being Pickleson," he learns of another child, a deaf and dumb girl, who is ill-treated by the proprietor of a show. This child Dr. Marigold takes off the showman's hands, and how he educates her, and what "prescriptions" he gives her, and what becomes of her in the end, are all told.

Extensive Swindling Scheme in Western New York by Bogus Drafts.

(From the Buffalo Express, 22d.)

On the 11th of November, a man named Chas. E. Clarke went to Sage, Sons & Co., lithographers, in this city, and ordered 500 blank drafts, certificates, &c., for the "Canton (N. Y.) Banking House," stating that a banking house at Canton was about to be started. The order was promptly filled, and the account settled. A few days after a letter was received by the Messrs. Sage, ordering some other little "necessaries," and this time a draft for $[illegible] drawn by the Canton Banking House on the Second National Bank, New York, signed by "Chas. E. Clarke," was received instead of cash. The draft was forwarded to the National Bank at New York and paid. Nothing more was heard of the matter until Monday last, when drafts drawn by the "Canton Banking House," on the Second National Bank at New York to the amount, we believe, of [illegible] were passed at the banks in Batavia, by young men. Nothing was suspected until after these drafts had been cashed, when another one was presented at a bank where one had already been cashed, which at once excited the suspicion of the officers of the bank and they refused to cash it. They at once telegraphed to the President of the Second National Bank at New York to know whether the drafts were good, and received an answer that they were good for nothing. The police were immediately notified, and in the evening W. P. Jones, N. Y. C. Railroad detective, arrested at the Station at Batavia, just as they were about to get on the cars, two of the fellows who had passed the drafts, named Rufus and James Stewart. The same day one Phoebus presented one of the same drafts, for $1,000, at the counter of a bank at Lockport, but the officers of the bank refused to accept it, although offered $25 by Chappel to do so. Chappel then left Lockport for Rochester, but Sheriff Upton was on his track and arrested him there Monday evening.

FIRST [illegible]

A L[illegible]

[From Bradbur[y's]]

CHAPTER [illegible]

The stillness of a [illegible] every thing, only [illegible] the voices and laughter [illegible] ary pupils as [illegible] I was alone in the [illegible] second floor, standing [illegible] with a chalk pencil [illegible] and working out the [illegible] which lay neglected [illegible] The place, the time, [illegible] room; I did not [illegible] in the play-ground [illegible] breath of an October [illegible] which shaded it. I [illegible] touches to a sketch [illegible] outline, but to me [illegible] atmosphere of a [illegible] the fullness and color [illegible] There were the [illegible] blue eyes of Evelyn W[illegible] brows, the smooth [illegible] chanting mouth. I [illegible] took a long look at [illegible] and I had the power [illegible] ty! I think, even [illegible] very striking likeness [illegible]

[illegible]

The Widow Balla[rd's] happiness of being [illegible] ecomstrous ner the [illegible] come to Wardville [illegible] in frocks, bought, [illegible] and large garden [illegible] her residence [illegible] strangers. At [illegible] twenty-two years [illegible] mourning, which [illegible] laid aside. I [illegible]

FIRST AND LAST.

A Love Story.

(From Bentley's New Monthly.)

CHAPTER I.—THE FIRST OF THE FIRST.

The stillness of a summer's day was over every thing, only broken, now and then, by the shouts of a troop of boys, the university pupils so remarked during the noon recess. I was home in time to hear the last stroke of the second hour, standing before the black board with a clash pencil in my fingers, but I was not working, but gazing out of the window upon the lovely landscape, which lay stretched by my side. No, oh, no, the place, the time, my office, all had gone from me! I did not hear the university students run in the play-ground, though I felt the warm breath of one, as he passed me to the desk which stacked it. I was putting the finishing touches to a sketch, which I had cut quite outline, but to me, who saw it through the atmosphere of passion and hope, it had all the fulness and color of a perfect picture. There were the sheany curls and the dark blue eyes of Evelyn Ward—there the height of brows, the smooth white forehead, the ever-changing mouth. I stood back a little and took a long look at it. She was so beautiful and I had the power to reproduce that beauty! I think, even now, that I have never very striking likeness, considering the materials from which it was made. Evelyn was the pride of the school and the idol of the great man of the village—Ward, the cotton factor. I was a boy of about her own age, Lyndal Mantlea, the son of the widow Bulstrode. And there I was, in all the presumption of youth and ambition, giving my secret dreams a shape. It would do no harm; she would not see it, no one would be the wiser for it. I had passed over the most necessary hundred times that her picture dwelt me—I had seen her in every way with every shade of color which her glittering hair, dark, on, I knew all her looks and motions, caution and simplicity. I knew that every boy in the school was a worshipper at her shrine, and that he dare not even complacently upon one of us was upon Willis Green, who was going away to college in the autumn, and who was the idol of those boys was, to the passion I felt for her, like the glimmer of a candle to the light of heaven's constancy of the sun. I loved her. I was only seventeen, but I was a poet and dreamer, and all my feelings had, for the first time, entered about her.

I stood back and gazed upon the image I had created—I forgot the hastening moments, the peril of detection—I was not in that dull schoolroom, I was in a Paradise, where with Evelyn, and she was mine, for I had made her. The door opened and my father, in a smile and invite me. Why not she? Again I drew near the picture, and, thrilling as every vein did now, I kissed and pressed my lips to those I had imaged.

Fatal indulgence!

I heard a titter—two, three, a dozen suppressed titters, swelling into a burst of laughter behind me. Half the school was laughing at me, and the "master" in the background. Some not-over-great map of a girl had come softly into the room, discovered the nature of my room studies, and feel silently away to report the state of affairs, meaning with an eager body of recruits, stealing in on tiptoe to surprise the enemy. The blood which had surged so deliciously in my heart dingled mortally in my ears. With a desperate attempt to join in the laugh, I glanced round upon the crowd. Evelyn Ward was there, standing with her hand upon her brother's shoulder, on other cheek. I knew that round, blushed, I could have fancied the minute the mist of my confusion; but she did not answer to my glance, she turned her ear and turbached, I felt cold and pale. The sudden revulsion was almost too great for my power of endurance. I was a proud boy and dreamed of manhood, but can sympathize with the pain of a young girl who had blushed when I whispered to myself in the stillness of night, that I loved. Evelyn Ward—poor Evelyn Ward—was the idol of those hateful boys and tormenting girls! The moment of my misery was the last time she weighed upon my soul. In my distress I cast my eyes upon the master. He was a gentleman—in spite of poverty and a shabby coat—and a glimpse of a smile disturbed his sereno features. Perhaps he was a man of feeling, like myself. He came to the rescue nobly.

"Really, Mantlea, you have a surprising talent for drawing. Let Willis Green see this portrait as that, I'd be tempted to kiss it!"

"Take it, sir, and welcome, my children. Don't you hear the bell?"

As they turned to obey him, Evelyn took her little hand from the shoulder of her brother, and, with a gesture of angelic kindness, pointed to my picture from the blackboard. I went up to her, and, forth my rhetoric, and tried to fix my mind on the tropes and metaphors which I had piled upon the page before me. I did not dare to look up, for I felt that the whole unusually still, only a shy murmur coming now and then from where a class of girls was reciting. Then I heard Willis Green ask, in his clear, young voice, "permission to speak with Bulstrode on a matter of importance."

"You can speak to me, Mantlea," said the master.

"I thought he would like to be informed that there was chalk on the end of his nose."

With what cool malice he announced the indignation! Some half-suppressed giggle ran around the benches, the master turned to see what was the matter, and, as he was good-natured, and had a keen sense of the ridiculous, and, after a moment's struggle, was compelled to join in the ringing laugh, followed in chorus by the whole school. Evelyn Ward looked quite doubtful and glanced wickedly at Willis Green, who tossed his handsome head, quite certain that he had conquered. They were both, I knew, very sensitive, and I was a poor and dreamer, and all my feelings for life in that hour centered about her.

I stood back and gazed upon the image I had created—I forgot the lastening moments, the peril of detection—I was not in that dull schoolroom, I was in a Paradise, where with Evelyn, and she was mine, for I had made her. The door opened and my father, in a smile and invite me. Why not she? Again I drew near the picture, and, thrilling as every vein did now, I kissed and pressed my lips to those I had imaged.

Fatal indulgence!

I heard a titter—two, three, a dozen suppressed titters, swelling into a burst of laughter behind me. Half the school was laughing at me, and the "master" in the background. Some not-over-great map of a girl had come softly into the room, discovered the nature of my room studies, and feel silently away to report the state of affairs, meaning with an eager body of recruits, stealing in on tiptoe to surprise the enemy. The blood which had surged so deliciously in my heart dingled mortally in my ears. With a desperate attempt to join in the laugh, I glanced round upon the crowd. Evelyn Ward was there, standing with her hand upon her brother's shoulder, on other cheek. I knew that round, blushed, I could have fancied the minute the mist of my confusion; but she did not answer to my glance, she turned her ear and turbached, I felt cold and pale. The sudden revulsion was almost too great for my power of endurance. I was a proud boy and dreamed of manhood, but can sympathize with the pain of a young girl who had blushed when I whispered to myself in the stillness of night, that I loved. Evelyn Ward—poor Evelyn Ward—was the idol of those hateful boys and tormenting girls! The moment of my misery was the last time she weighed upon my soul. In my distress I cast my eyes upon the master. He was a gentleman—in spite of poverty and a shabby coat—and a glimpse of a smile disturbed his sereno features. Perhaps he was a man of feeling, like myself. He came to the rescue nobly.

"Really, Mantlea, you have a surprising talent for drawing. Let Willis Green see this a portrait as that, I'd be tempted to kiss it."

Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1865.

THE CITY.

CHRISTMAS.

Its Observance in Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

OUR SOUTHERN SUBURBS.

WEST LAKE STREET TRAGEDY.

Death of White, the Sixth Victim—Inquest on the Remains.

Coroner Wagner held an inquest yesterday afternoon upon the body of Charles White, the last of the six men who were suffocated in Sohie's boarding house, No. 127 West Lake street, on the night of Saturday last.

German Opera—La Dame Blanche.

POLICE COURT.

Appearance of the Prisoners—Brutality and Crime—A Mute Thief.

MARINE DISASTERS FOR 1865.

Full Particulars of the Disasters for Each Month in the Year.

An Unusually Large Record.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

Side wheel steamers	23
Propellers	4
Tugs	[illegible]
Barques	37
Brigs	4
Schooners	5
Scows	24
Barges	29
	11
Grand Total	157
In 1864	147
Increase	10

At Windsor—Barge Mary Baxter.

Loss of Life on the Lakes in 1865.

DECEASED MARINERS.

BORDER RUFFIANISM.

Spicy Times in Hanging, Robbing, etc., at Wyandotte, Kansas.

[Wyandotte corres. (30th) Lawrence Journal.]

No little excitement has existed in this place for the last two days, in consequence of attempted murders, assaults and robberies, and the hanging of an individual on Monday night in obedience to the sentence of his honor, Judge Lynch.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting, Dec. 25, 1865.

(OFFICIAL REPORT.)

There being no quorum present the Council adjourned.

A. H. BODMAN, City Clerk.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MARRIED.

DIED.

P. P. P. B.

This means Powers' Patent Perpetual Broom.

Amusements.

WABASH AVENUE
SKATING RINK.
GOOD SKATING
This Afternoon and Evening.
THE ONLY SKATING IN THE CITY.
Light Guard Band this Evening.
N. B.—REDUCTION OF PRICES OF SEASON TICKETS AND SINGLE ADMISSION.
Remember! Band To-Night.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
BRILLIANT FAREWELL WEEK.
GROVER'S
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
LEONARD GROVER.......DIRECTOR.
TUESDAY EVENING, December 26, 1865.
FAUST.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1865.
BARBER OF SEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1865.
Der Freischutz.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, Bethoven's grand opera.
Fidelio.

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.
HERRMANN,
PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
This Evening (Tuesday) positively last of EASTERN NECROMANTIC DELUSIONS.
To-morrow (WEDNESDAY) Dec. 27th,
FAREWELL GALA MATINEE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison-st., between Dearborn and State.
McVICKER & MYERS.......Managers.
MERRY CHRISTMAS.
THE NEEDFUL.
WEDNESDAY
BENEFIT OF MR. & MRS. BIDDLES.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
94 Washington-st., bet. Clark and Dearborn.
Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.

NORTHWESTERN
GIFT CONCERT!
AT SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1865.
Fourth Distribution of Gifts!
20,000 Tickets at $1 Each.

GEMS
FOR
CHRISTMAS
AT THE
ART GALLERY,
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
Mount Hood will be on Exhibition until after the Holidays.

Auction Sales.

LARGE STOCK
FUR GOODS
AT AUCTION.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.

ENTIRE FURNITURE, OFFICE and SALOON FIXTURES OF A HOTEL
AT AUCTION.

CONTINUED SALE.
PAWNBROKER'S STOCK.
Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Furs, Opera Glasses, Revolvers, Guns, &c.
AT AUCTION.

STOCK OF A CITY FUR DEALER
AT AUCTION.

DRY GOODS, WOOL GOODS.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
103, 105 and 107 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Illinois
REGULAR SALES OF
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
Every Tuesday and Thursday.

LARGE SALE OF
BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
PRINTS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, HOSIERY, ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS, GLOVES, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, CORSETS, YARN, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.
AT AUCTION.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
AUCTIONEERS.
AT AUCTION,
OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS
NEW FURNITURE.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
FURNITURE.
Regardless of Cost!
WM. W. STRONG,
203 Randolph street, Chicago.

WESTERN INVENTORS' AGENCY.

SAVE YOUR MONEY BY
SAVING YOUR FUEL.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A few correspondents.
WANTED—Everybody to know
WANTED—Information of the
WANTED—On the North Side,
WANTED—Discharges of soldiers
WANTED—Everybody that
WANTED—Blank Book Forwarder.
WANTED—Day boarders, by
WANTED—$1500 per year. We
WANTED—Immediately, active, earnest and energetic men
WANTED—100,000 pounds old newspapers, pamphlets and books

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—1 dry goods clerk, 1
WANTED—A smart, active boy
WANTED—2 clerks, 2 salesmen,
WANTED—All persons looking for employment
WANTED—Fifty wood choppers
WANTED—2 hotel clerks, 2

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A Good Cook—One
WANTED—A woman to cook
WANTED—In a private family,

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures
FOR SALE—At 217 Kinzie-st.,
FOR SALE—I propose to give
FOR SALE—A Storage and Commission business
FOR SALE—The fixtures of a
FOR SALE—Horses from Lower Canada
FOR SALE—The City Hotel at Kankakee City, Ill.
FOR SALE—The Racine City Mills and Elevator
FOR SALE—Coal—The Carbon Hill Coal and Mining Co.
FOR SALE—Coal—100 tons best
FOR SALE—Grain Warehouse
FOR SALE—For cash, Livery stable

For Sale—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—60 Acres of Land
FOR SALE—80 Lots in Brown's Addition.
FOR SALE—Farm, near Madison.

Wanted—Agents.

Wanted—Situations.

Wanted—Partners.

Wanted—Correspondence.

Boarding—Wanted.

Boarding.

To Rent.

Lost.

Stolen.

Chicago Tribune.
DECEMBER 27, 1865.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Grant About ... for the Rio Grande.

COM. WINSLOW ASSIGNED TO THE GULF SQUADRON.

Prospect of a War ... the Mormons.

THE FENIAN IMBROGLIO.

THE O'MAHONEY DENOUNCES STEPHENS.

English Troops on the Way to Canada.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE ... BURNED—THREE LIVES LOST.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN THE OIL REGION—A TOWN NEARLY DESTROYED.

Serious Affray at Springfield, Ill.—A Soldier Killed.

Another Vessel Wrecked—Hands Lost.

FIGHT ON A RAILROAD—THREE LABORERS KILLED.

Later from Mexico—The Prospect for the Liberal Cause.

ILLINOIS STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Twelfth Annual Meeting.

FROM FOND DU LAC.